

THE CITIZEN

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Allies, Not Enemies

The editor was once conversing with an educated oriental. He was a medical man of high repute, but a believer in one of the old pagan religions. When asked why he did not become a Christian when living for years in a Christian land, he replied "I could never make up my mind which kind of Christian I should be; that is, which denomination I should join."

It is the saddest fact of Christianity that Christians cannot agree or work together. But it is a cheering one that more and more people of one denomination are glad to see good things in people of other denominations. There has been a great deal of fighting between the Christian denominations. We have known one preacher to mix up another preacher's appointments; we have known one denomination to establish a school in the same town where another denomination already has an institution of learning; we have known many people who really believed that no one could be saved except by membership in their particular church. Even in the time of Christ we hear of a man coming to Jesus and saying: "Master we saw one casting out devils, and we forbade him because he followed not us."

Happily, these things are passing away. A man or woman whose heart is really filled with the spirit of Jesus Christ is mighty glad to find other people with that same spirit whether they are in his church or not. Nowadays people see that it is more important to beat the devil than to hinder the work of other Christians who may not agree with us in all things. The great Christian denominations are getting to be allies and not enemies.

The Young Folks

There are a great many wicked people in the world. But very few are so wicked that they do not wish well to the boys and girls. Even if we have an enemy we hope that enemy's children will not be as mean as their father.

Berea this week is full of young people. They come from practically every county in Kentucky, and from the western part of the two Virginias, from North Carolina, from Tennessee, and from twenty other states. The coming of each one represents the desire for self-improvement, the love of parents, the high hopes of friends. Among them are some who are God's chosen ones to do great and distinguished things in coming years.

The workers in Berea College feel their responsibility, their hearts go out to each of these young friends, they ask the prayers of all who pray.

You will note The Land of Broken Promises appears again this week. Many of our friends missed it last week and made particular inquiry about it. It is really surprising how our readers are enjoying the story. It is a good one and you ought to read it.

See the war map on page three and locate the first battle of the present European war. Cut it out and put it in your scrap book.

You farmers should profit by Mr. Spence's farm articles this week on page three.

We give you a splendid idea on page three for building a poultry house for the coming winter. It will pay you to protect your hens for their fruit.

You will remember we prophesied some time ago that The Citizen was going to grow. It's growing and growing by leaps and bounds. Six hundred new subscribers since July 1st. Don't be afraid to join us. We'll do you good. Boost the booster and knock the knocker is our pass word.

Don't fail to read the account of the opening of Berea college school year. The best and greatest in her history. Is there war in Europe? All we know about it is what we read and publish for you. Do you know any more? Read the Side Lights on the War, page 5 and know more.

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UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Wheat Falls Eight Points

Sept. 14.—Wheat prices fall about as rapidly as they went up, not quite seven weeks ago when the war bulge in quotations began. Traders are generally talking that the triumph of the Allies means short duration of hostilities in Europe.

Demands Bank Reports

Washington, Sept. 14.—The Controller of the Currency demands a statement from all National Banks of the United States as to their condition.

Roosevelt on Middle West Campaign
Oyster Bay, Sept. 17.—Colonel Roosevelt will leave today for his Middle West Campaign. He will speak in Wichita, Kansas, Saturday night.

Private Funeral Given James B. Haggin

Sept. 11.—The body of Kentucky's millionaire was brought to New York from his summer home in Newport and interment took place in Woodlawn Cemetery. The services were strictly private, only a few of the immediate relatives were in attendance. Among them were his widow, his son, Louis B., the Countess Estetits and Mrs. Henry Pierpont Perry. Mrs. Richard P. Lumsberry the only daughter is in London at present.

Dynamite Explosion

Pittsburg, Pa.—Within a radius of four squares windows were shattered and rocks hurled in every direction when dynamite prematurely exploded in an excavation at Sixth Ave. Eleven persons were injured.

Missions Undisturbed in Far East

Bishop Harris reports on the 14th that there is no cause for anxiety regarding conditions in the Orient. He says:

"While the great war in Europe has affected both the business and the religious world in general there has been no interference with the work of missions in the Far East. The churches of Japan and Korea are undisturbed, and regular activities continue as though the angel of peace were hovering over the whole world."

Appointment Condemned

The recent appointment of Scott Lamb of Caldwell County by Gov. McCreary and State Forester, J. E. Barton to a Forestry Department position was condemned by the County Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. Lamb is a Republican.

New Railroad in Powell and Wolfe Counties

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 13.—The Mountain Central Railway Company, of Clay City, filed articles of incorporation Saturday with the State Railroad Commission and with Secretary of State Crockett. The company is capitalized at \$25,000, divided as follows: Day Lumber & Coal Company, of Clay City, 2,428 shares; Floyd Day and John C. M. Day, both of Winchester, thirty shares each; E. H. McGone, J. Harrison O'Hear, C. M. Clark, and Luther Loving, all of Clay City, three shares each. The railway company will build and operate a line from Cumnion Junction, in Powell County, to Campton, in Wolfe County, a distance of twelve and one-half miles.

—Lexington Herald.

Big Coal Trade

Reports from Whitesburg, Ky., on the 14th, state that the past week was a record-breaker in coal shipments by the Consolidation Coal Company's plants in the Jenkins-McRoberts-Burdino fields of Letcher County. The company is making extensions of their workings in order to meet the demand. A splendid market is being had due in part to the European War.

Horse Market Lively

On the 14th a great many cavalry horses were purchased at Carlisle, Ky., by firms buying horses for army use. High prices prevailed.

Pistol Duel in Menifee

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Sept. 14.—At Mariha, Menifee County, late Sunday afternoon, Malvin and Lee Wells, on one side, and Ben and Tom Wells and James M. Clananhan, on the other, engaged in a shooting affray. Twenty shots were fired and when the smoke cleared away, Clananhan was dead. He was shot five times. Malvin Wells was shot, but not fatally.

All the parties are members of prominent families, and the killing has caused much excitement. Clananhan was married and is survived by a widow and two children.

—Lexington Herald.

BODIES FOUND IN WOODS

Mother and Little Daughter Both Had Been Strangled.

Elizabethtown, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The bodies of Mrs. Charles Newland and her daughter Elizabeth, five years old, were found in a strip of woods a short distance from here. A stocking tightly wound around the woman's neck had strangled her and the child had also been strangled.

Coroner Reed said it seemed evident that Mrs. Newland had strangled the child with the stocking and then killed herself in the same manner.

Mrs. Newland was thirty-two years old and was a member of a wealthy Philadelphia family. She and her daughter had been staying at their summer home in Elizabethtown. Her husband, it is understood, is in Texas.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

A British submarine sank the German cruiser Hela. A majority of the crew was rescued.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the number of prisoners of war now in Germany is about 200,000.

Governor Hilsdon will open the Democratic campaign in Indiana tonight at a meeting in Indianapolis.

Rev. Horace W. Jones and wife were killed when an automobile in which they were riding turned over near Evansville.

Secretary of State Bryan has signed the peace treaties with the representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain and China.

Prince Joachim, youngest son of the Kaiser, who was wounded in France, has arrived in Berlin and is now at the Bellevue palace.

The Roumanian cabinet has resigned, and it is rumored that the change will be a prelude to a Roumanian alliance with Russia.

"The story of a revolution in India which has been given out by German legation in certain capitals is a sheer invention," says the British embassy at Washington.

An offering of \$2,400,000 of Porto Rican government bonds bids which were to have been opened today, has been withdrawn and all bids received will be returned.

ALLIES STILL IN PURSUIT

Germans Retreating In Disorder.

GIVING UP DEFENSES

Fortifications Lately Constructed Taken By Allies.

LATTER PUSHING ADVANTAGE

Whole Line of Recent German Advance Repelled.

Rome, Sept. 15.—The situation in Vienna is reported to be indescribable. The capital is stunned by the news of such frightful disasters. The care of the wounded alone is a vast burden. Great crowds of unemployed are demanding that peace overtures be made. The government is withdrawing troops from the Italian frontier in the hope that they may check the Russian advance.

London, Sept. 15.—On the left wing the French army has occupied the defenses which the Germans had constructed between Compeigne and Amiens and around Rheims, and have driven the Germans further north. The army of the crown prince has also been forced northward as a result of the French assault upon his line to the west of Verdun. General Joffre in detailing the conditions at the front has led the minister of war to declare that he did not believe the Germans would be able to establish a real line of resistance in France. It is thought that the reverses of the Germans indicate a hasty retreat into Luxembourg by way of Stenay, through which the crown prince's army entered France.

Death Blow to Austrian Arms.

A telegram from Petrograd reiterates the persistent rumors that are current that the greater part of the Austrian army is about to surrender. The report says that the Austrian opposition in Galicia has received a death blow and the capture of the armies of Generals Dankl and Von Auffenberg is but a matter of a short time and that they have been completely surrounded by the Russian troops. Petrograd also announces that 280,000 Austrians were taken prisoners in seventeen days of fighting. A significant bit of news comes from Berlin and which passed the German censor is to the effect that the Austrian defenses have been abandoned to the fate of the overwhelming numerical Russian force, and that many Austrian regiments have lost all of their officers. The Russians admit that they have been compelled to retire before the new German army that has been sent into East Prussia, but claim that the movement is merely for the purpose of securing more favorable positions.

Austrians Demanding Peace.

Private dispatches from Vienna say that there are more than 400,000 unemployed in Vienna and that they are constantly parading the streets shouting for peace. Another report is to the effect that the military stores in Vienna are so insufficiently supplied that a third levy of reserves is going to the front in civilian dress. The news of the capture of Semlin by Serbia has thrown Vienna into a panic, and the terror has been increased by the reported advance of the Russian forces.

Berlin announces that the crown prince's army is attacking Verdun and has succeeded in capturing some of the forts near there. It also is denied that the Germans have been defeated and it is claimed that they have merely retired in the face of overwhelming numbers. The army is to be reformed on a line of Verdun-Nancy and lower Lorraine and to make a stand against the allied forces. It is reported that General Von Dergoltz went to Antwerp and offered peace to the Belgians, saying that they would be protected and their losses guaranteed. The offer was rejected.

The Official Report.

The war press bureau has issued this statement: "The enemy stubbornly disputed the passage of the River Aisne by our troops, but in spite of the difficulty of forcing the river in the face of a strong opposition, nearly all the crossings were secured. On our right and left the French troops were confronted with a similar task, in which, like ourselves, they were successful. Many more prisoners were taken. It is reported that the German

GEN. RENNENKAMPF

Russian General Leading Forces Against Prussia.



RUSSIANS SENT INTO HARRASSED BELGIUM

Hurried Around By Way of Scotland.

London, Sept. 15.—All doubt that Russian troops in great force have passed through Great Britain to the battlefields of Belgium was removed when the Cardiff News published a definite, distinct statement from a Welsh engineer who traveled from Archangel to Leith with 2,500 Co-sacks.

The extent of Lord Kitchener's "master stroke" is now comprehended and England is ringing with enthusiasm. Seventy thousand Russian soldiers, described as veterans of magnificent physique and bearing, have been transported from the Russian harbor of Archangel to Leith and other Scottish ports, and from there entrained to the channel.

It is not known what proportion of the 70,000, which force constitutes practically two full army corps, has been landed at Ostend or at other reception camps, but unquestionably a very great proportion is now in Belgium and is being mobilized for immediate service. Attempts to conceal the movement of the czar's soldiers through Scotland and England have relaxed because the movement has been practically consummated and the military necessity for secrecy is at an end. This movement has been vigorously carried on for ten days, at least. But the precautions of the government and the loyalty of British newspapers have hitherto completely masked the movement.

crown prince has been driven back and that he has moved his headquarters from St. Menhold to Mt. Faucon."

The rout of the Germans probably will terminate in a complete disaster. In that a great part of their forces will be cut off in the Argonne forests and south of Verdun, according to a statement made by M. Millerand, French minister of war.

FRENCH ISSUE OFFICIAL REPORT

EXPERTS CAUTIOUS, RECOGNIZING POSSIBILITY THAT GERMAN WILL RALLY.

One Million Men Were Engaged on the Austrian and German Side in Russian Poland.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Paris.—The retirement of the German armies virtually all along the line in France continued, according to French official reports, and advices from Switzerland describe the profound impression the news of the German retreat has created along the Swiss-German frontier and in various parts of Germany. Already the German forces have been pushed back by the allied armies at some points for a distance of 60 miles or more, and the French have succeeded in reoccupying various towns which they evacuated.

The Belgians have taken the offensive, and are reported to have cut the German line of communication, forcing them to use the line through the Meuse valley and Luxembourg. The senate and assembly of the

(Continued on Page 5.)



Opening Day Procession

A Grand Opening FALL TERM STARTS WITH VIM

September 16th is a day long looked for in countless homes from which students come to Berea.

Those coming from a distance came early, and there were large delegations on the campus from North Carolina, Tennessee, and the

Virginias on Monday and Tuesday. Tuesday night, the day before the formal opening, more than five hundred students had registered and settled with the Treasurer.

Wednesday dawned bright and (Continued on Page 5.)

THE HEALTH MASTER

Chapters from the book so entitled by Samuel Hopkins Adams, published by permission of Houghton Mifflin Company.

A FAMILY SCHOOL Lesson on Water

"I'll go out to the farm to-morrow," said Mr. Clyde. "What else have you investigated?"

"Water, Mr. Clyde. I've found out where you got your typhoid, last summer."

"Pooh! I could have told you that," said Mrs. Sharpless. "There was sewer-gas in the house. It smelled to heaven the day before he was taken down."

"Isn't it curious how our belief in ghosts sticks to us!" commented the doctor, chuckling. "Malaria rising from swamps; typhoid and diphtheria rising in sewer-gas; sheeted specters rising from country graveyards—all in the same category."

Grandma Sharpless pushed her spectacles up on her forehead, a signal of battle with her. "Do you mean to tell me, young man, that there's no harm in sewer-gas?"

"Far from it! There's harm enough in sewer-gas, but no harm. The harm is that the gas reduces vitality, and makes one more liable

to disease attack. It's just as true of coal-gas as of sewer-gas, and more true of ordinary illuminating gas than either. I'd much rather have had plumbing in the house than even a small leak in a gas-pipe. No, Mrs. Sharpless, if you waited all day at the mouth of a sewer, you'd never catch a germ from the gas. Moreover, typhoid doesn't develop under ten days, so your odoriferous outbreak of the day before could have nothing to do with Mr. Clyde's illness."

"Perhaps you'll give us your theory," said the old lady, with an elaboration of politeness which plainly meant, "And whatever it is, I don't propose to believe it."

"Not mine, but the City Water Commissioner's. Mr. Clyde's case was one of about eighty, all within a few weeks of each other. They were all due to the criminal negligence of a city official who permitted the river supply, which isn't fit

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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THE PASSING OF A NATION

By Dr. Robertson

In these days of national ambition and expansion it is of interest to the people of Kentucky to note the passing away of an Indian nation that in early times had for them a real meaning.

The Cherokee Indians, the first inhabitants of the mountains, voluntarily gave up their tribal existence the other day and became citizens of the United States. Although they had long been citizens of our nation of the state of Oklahoma they have held to their traditional tribal organization until now. They had an elective Chief, a Senate, a House of Representatives and much tribal property. Now they have divided the property among themselves and gives up their organization.

The Cherokees occupied extensive lands in the beautiful upland region where most of the river systems of the south have their source. Their position gave them as important a place in the history of the south as the Iroquois had in the north. Friendly to the English they helped to hold the country for them against the Spanish and French of the Mississippi Valley. In French and Spanish documents of the famous "Carondelet Collection" of the University of California, are to be found numerous accounts of these early days.

Kentucky was for the Cherokees a favorite hunting ground and they claimed possession of it against the tribes north of the Ohio river. Many an ambitious hunter and pioneer from the colonies east of the mountains had to reckon with the dusky Cherokee when he sought the splendid hunting ground of Kentucky.

It was the Cherokees who made a Treaty with the Transylvania Company through the influence of Daniel Boone, in 1775, by which they ceded to the white man all land from the Cumberland river to the Kentucky. This made possible the entry and settlement of Kentucky at Boonshoro, just across the line from Madison County in Clark. It was a grim old Cherokee chief, surly over a sale which he disapproved who told the white man, he had acquired his land indeed but, he would find it a "dark and bloody ground."

Many a Cherokee name is still upon the map though many have been displaced for others. The Cumberland Mountains and River, named from the bloody warrior brother of the English king, might better have retained the Cherokee name "Ousila." Tennessee is probably a Cherokee word. This race was intelligent. They responded to the teaching of civilization. They had an alphabet and a written language with considerable of a literature.

In the administration of Andrew Jackson conflicts arose between the Cherokees and their neighbors in the states of which they were a part and particularly in Georgia. They retained their national life and refused to part with lands which the white man greatly wanted because he had discovered gold there. Several times they appealed to the United States, whom they regarded as their guardian, and the Supreme Court decided in their favor. But Jackson was no lover of Indians and left them to their fate. In the administration of VanBuren they were forcibly removed west of the Mississippi river and James Russell Lowell, then a student in Harvard College wrote a long poem on the dramatic event.

These Indians have always been looked upon as the finest type of their race in the South and perhaps of America. Even before

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their removal to the west they had made much progress in agriculture and in their western home they have been known as good farmers, many acquiring much wealth. For a time they had large holdings in Indian Territory but gradually they have been compelled to recede before the demands of the white men until at last their tribal life is ended.

The writer spent a delightful morning on the spot in the Wautauga Valley, in eastern Tennessee, where they ceded Kentucky to the white men. The site is marked by a large bronze plate with the data inscribed on it. He spent also an interested afternoon looking over a collection of Cherokee relics owned by a citizen of the old town of Jonesboro. The collection is little known but is of great value and most of the articles were picked up in the region around, after the heavy rains had uncovered them by its rapid washings.

An honored resident of Kentucky, whose acquaintance the writer highly prizes and from whom he has received many a rare and interesting fact of history, is in part of Cherokee blood. All honor to our Mountain Indians. Welcome to American citizenship.

Men will be wearing silk hose beneath silk trousers, according to a Pittsburgh tailor. He did not state just how the new style will affect pajamas.

The English male suffragette who threw a bag of flour at Prime Minister Asquith goes scot free. He should have had his wrist slapped.

Dr. John N. Alley, superintendent of the United States sanatorium for Indians at Fort Lapwai, Ida., says he is convinced, after a study of the causes of death among the Nez Perces Indians for the last 10 years, that 90 per cent of all the deaths is due directly or indirectly to tuberculosis. In the one hundred years that have elapsed since the historic expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the northwest, the Nez Perces tribe has diminished from 8,000 to 1,300. The present tuberculosis death rate is about 40 for 1,000 living, or two and a half times the rate of the United States as a whole. Dr. Alley traces the cause of the decimation to the change in the mode of living of the Indians from the open air life of the plains to the sedentary, settled life of the reservation.

Russian doctors must envy their colleagues in England, the increased incomes brought them by the insurance act, says London Chronicle. Dr. Ralph Thompson says that "in Russia nobody ever asks a physician the amount of his bill. It is universally admitted that a gentleman pays his doctor a fair sum, such a sum as he can afford to pay within the limits of his income and his sense of generosity. The Russian mind cannot understand how a man engaged in the holy pursuit of saving life and alleviating suffering can put a price on his services." After this it is not surprising to learn from the same authority that Russia is the only European country of importance where the medical profession is not overcrowded.

Much interest has been aroused in art circles in Rome by the discovery of a famous Caravaggio masterpiece, entitled "Portraits of Six Youths Playing in Concert," which had been lost for three centuries. The picture was found in Florence in the gallery of Marquis Lotteringhi della Stufa, and would never have been discovered had it not come under the notice of the artist, Di Pietro, an expert on the Del Cechi school, which goes back to the seventeenth century. The Caravaggio group was listed "Picture by an Unknown Artist," but on the artist examining it its identity with the work of the great Roman master was soon established.

BACK TO THE BIBLE

THE KINGLISSNESS OF SERVICE

By THEODORE KEMP, LL. D.
(President Illinois Wesleyan University.)

The world estimates greatness too often by outward evidences of power. The rich man, the man of large political influence or exalted station, of distinguished family or of military prowess, is regarded as great in the eyes of the world.

Jesus, on the other hand, emphasizes character and its influence for helpfulness, as the measure of greatness. To him the king is nothing, money is nothing, power is nothing in itself. That which counts with him is service to humanity.

When at the last supper Jesus girded himself with a towel and proceeded to wash the disciples' feet, he taught a lesson which is revolutionizing the ethics of the world. Said he, "He that would be greatest among you let him be your minister (or servant)." On another occasion, "He that exalteth himself shall be abased."

The man who knows what he is talking about doesn't have to use any unnecessary words.

The way to power is by the road of humility and through the gate of service. Not he who has most or gets most, but he who gives most is most truly great; not he who climbs highest, but he who stoops lowest. He who does most and gives most to his fellow-men is the greatest in the kingdom and among men.

Selfishness strives for place, selfishness lives for others; selfishness grasps for crowns, selfishness rejoices in service.

The unselfish life is the immortal life.

The kingly soul is he who like the Christ, devotes all that he has and is to help his fellow-men.

The great hearts and the unselfish souls at the great assembles of nations shall wear the crowns and shall rule the ages.

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To err is human, but don't lose sight of the fact that it counts against your fielding average.

FREE N FREE



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THE CITIZEN

BEREA, KENTUCKY



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

THE RISING TIDE IN GERMANY.

"The new knowledge about alcohol will bring about as weighty changes as any since the revival of learning." So says Dr. Hresler, editor of a leading German medical review. "You may search the ordinary newspaper in vain," he goes on, "for news about the incoming tide of change. Yet it is steadily rising. Five thousand Germans have petitioned the Reichstag for a local option law—not as an escape from temperance, but rather as a step in that direction."

Speaking of the growing anti-alcohol sentiment in other European countries, he concludes:

"These movements indicate a revolutionary turn of opinion which has in it the promise of the final suppression of the permitted sale of intoxicating—that is, poisonous drink."

This "new knowledge" in Germany, as elsewhere, is largely the result of investigation undertaken primarily with a view to self-preservation. Employers' liability laws have brought about inquiry as to the causes of accident and sickness among workingmen. This, together with the reports of insurance companies, has shown the perils of the drink habit and aroused thinking people of Germany from the emperor down.

IMPORTANCE (?) OF BREWER.

Government statistics show that in the census year 6,615,046 wage earners were employed in all the industries of the United States, and that the brewing industry employed only 54,579 of them.

Figures show further that the cost of all materials the brewing industry uses, including fuel and power, amounts in the census year to only \$96,596,000, while the farmers' crops reach a total of \$5,073,997,594. The annual report of the department of agriculture has been recently issued. It estimates the value of the crops grown during the past year as \$6,100,000,000, an increase of over a billion dollars since the census year.

The brewing industry, on the other hand, has declined—if one may judge from newspaper items chronicling the closing of this or that brewery because of "lack of business." It is aptly pointed out that "if all the breweries went out of existence the farmers of the United States would miss their market about as much as they miss what the blackbirds eat."

WILL IT EAT YOUR STOMACH?

A shaky-handed customer in a saloon poured a brimming glass, gulped it down, and left the place.

"Hardly make much money selling that fellow whiskey," said another man who "just happened" to be in the saloon.

"Oh, I don't mind what he drinks," said the bartender. "I just hate to see him spill the whiskey on the bar, for it takes the varnish off."

The man who "just happened" to be in the saloon made no reply, but since then he has confided to friends that he has been wondering what whiskey will do to a man's stomach if it will take varnish off wood.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

"Civilization," says Mr. Abraham Flexner, "has stripped for a life and death struggle with tuberculosis, alcohol and other plagues. It is on the verge of a similar struggle with the crasser forms of commercialized vice. Sooner or later it must fling down the gauntlet to the whole horrible thing. That will be the real contest—a contest that will tax the courage, the self-denial, the faith, the resources of humanity to their utmost."

LIQUOR RESPONSIBLE.

The chief of police of Columbus, Ohio, stated recently that during the previous six months 3,513 men applied for a place to sleep at the city prison and the most noticeable thing about this large number of homeless men was that 75 per cent of them "could give you a second-hand drink if you would simply smell their breath."

CAUSE OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The congress of alienists and neurologists which met in Chicago, declared by resolution that a great portion of railroad accidents could be traced to the use of alcoholics by employees, and urged on all railroads the policy of total abstinence.

DIMINISHES FIGHTING POWER.

Alcohol diminishes the fighting power of the workman, which is in the brain, for alcohol is a brain poison," says Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P. Labor recognizes this fact with growing clearness.

CHILDREN WIN BIG SUIT.

Liquor dealers in North Chicago sold liquor to one Hogstrom, a Swedish, until his home was neglected, children starving and his wife a lunatic. Suit was brought in behalf of the children, and the jury, moved at the sight of these in court, gave a verdict in the sum of \$5,000, which the dealers will have to pay.

COLUMBIA HAS NO SALOONS.

Columbia, seat of Missouri State university, a town of 10,000 people, with 4,000 students, has no saloons.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SEILER, Director Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 20

JUDGMENT OF THE NATIONS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 23:1-46.
GOLDEN TEXT—Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least, ye did it not unto Me. Matt. 23:46.

I. The Congregation, vv. 31-33. This is one of the difficult and much-controverted passages of our Lord's Olivet prophecy. The title "Son of Man" is one which refers to our Lord's earthly relations and administration, and is one not otherwise used in this prophecy. Jesus is speaking to his disciples. He looks beyond the dark passion so rapidly approaching to the light of the ultimate fulfilling of his purpose for this world. Our Lord here makes no reference to the final judgment mentioned in the Apocalypse. In that hour earth and heaven will flee away. Here there is no such passing away nor do the dead appear. The son is enthroned. He administers judgment. He is assisted by the accompanying angels. The believer must appear before the judgment (II Cor. 5:10; Rom. 14:10), but his destiny is decided the moment he believes, John 5:24. Christ first came in humiliation, when he comes this time 'twill be in "glory" (v. 31). He may come at any moment, Matt. 24:42-44. This scene is more the description of a judgment than of a trial. The testing is taking place today.

Separating Test.

II. Those Commended, vv. 34-40. The separating test is the attitude of the nations toward the brethren of the Lord. Here Jesus emphatically speaks of his kingship, hence the honored position, "on his right hand."

In his teaching Jesus had emphasized the fact that those who do the will of God are his next of kin. Here they are, "Ye blessed of my father." This word "blessed" means, literally, "well spoken of." We are blessed of God in the heavens in Christ, Eph. 1:3, but we are also to be blessed with an inheritance in the kingdom. See Gal. 5:19, 21; Eph. 5:5; I Cor. 6:9, 10 contrasted with II Tim. 2:12; 4:8; James 2:5; Rev. 21:7. This blessing is a gift, Luke 12:32, which has been prepared "from the foundation of the world" (v. 34). Man's destiny depends upon the object and act of his faith, but the test, the proof, the evidence of that faith is in his conduct (Gal. 5:6; James 2:17, 18). Altruism does not save the soul, but a truly saved soul will be compassionately serviceable. It is ours to assuage the thirst, John 4:14, 6:55; ours to feed the hungry, John 6:32, 35; ours to receive the stranger, Eph. 2:13, 18, 19; ours to clothe the naked, Isa. 61:6; ours to visit the sick, Luke 1:68, 78; and ours to visit the prisoner, Luke 4:18. Note carefully the unconsciousness of good deeds. The Christian is so identified with Jesus Christ as to regard these deeds as not his own, but "Christ within." The real test is not so much love for God or Christ whom we have not seen, but love for the brethren whom we have seen (I John 3:17). Our attitude toward our brethren is the evidence that we have received Christ. Our life of service, though we may be "the least," will be commended before the throne and the assembled nations and angels. He is identified with "the least." This sentence needs to be interpreted in the light of the entire scene and its relationship. Those commended are sent away into an age-abiding life of felicity.

The Other Side.

III. Those Condemned, vv. 41-46. Turning now to the other side, what a change we behold! "Come" is now "depart," not to age-abiding joy, but to age-abiding fire, which is age-abiding punishment. We do not infer that this parable refers to the place of the departed dead, to the final judgment of sin but to the time of his second advent and that the life that is blessed and the place of punishment are on this earth during the age of his millennial reign. Such at least is as far as we feel we have a right to go in the interpretation of this parable. Those who do not listen to the "come" of Jesus now, will hear his "depart" hereafter. Notice there is no reference to the father following the curse such as we find in connection with the "blessed." Men are cursed by themselves, John 5:40. Those who seek to save themselves are likewise cursed, Gal. 3:10. The kingdom is prepared for the righteous and punishment is not prepared for man. It was prepared for the devil (41) and his cohorts.

IV. The Lesson content. Admitting the difficulty of interpretation let us look at the picture. Jesus on Mount Olivet, sitting in the midst of his disciples, knew full well what was awaiting him on Calvary. Judged by human standards he was defeated and his defeat was to be made irrevocable by that ignominious death. So his enemies confidently believed. Yet he looks beyond the circumstance to the coming centuries and through them to the end of the age, and claims the victory. He speaks without hesitation of his hour of triumph and "glory" (v. 31).

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

LET THE HOGS DO THE WORK

The farmers are realizing more and more in this section of the country that it pays well to have one field or more of different variety of crops to turn the hogs to and let them do the harvesting.

Mr. J. C. Cruick, about one mile beyond Waitaceton, is planning to hog down a small field of corn sown to cowpeas. He says it pays him to do this with his killing hogs. If this pays Mr. Cruick, it will no doubt pay you.

Weigh your hogs before you turn them in and weigh when you take them out. Count your time and labor, allow market price for your hogs and see what you have gained. Try this on a small scale.

SOME ADVANTAGES

1. Much labor is saved in harvesting the crop with your hogs.
2. The manure produced by the hogs is well distributed over the field.
3. Saving the crop earlier than in the usual way.
4. Hogs do better in a clean field where they can get clean pure water than in a close filthy pen.
5. Saves storage room in barn for something else.

CORN CUTTING JUST BEGUN

Early corn is now being shocked and fodder saved. Put your corn in small shocks if fodder is green and corn not well matured.

By making small shocks you can cut your corn earlier, saving more of the fodder and not running any risk of corn spoiling in the shock, especially when cut in wet weather.

THE TIME TO CUT CORN

The proper time to cut corn is

FARM FACTS

By Peter Radford

The need of the rural communities today is intelligent and consecrated leadership.

The farm is the power house of all progress and the birth-place of all that is noble.

The farm is the nursery of civilization and the paragon of all religious denominations.

The farmer asks no special privileges. The business of farming only wants the same opportunities afforded other lines of industry.

It is as much a duty of the country pastor to exhort us to own a home while on earth as it is to inspire us to build a mansion in the skies.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs.

PROFITABLE PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS

The greatest encouragement that can be given agriculture is profitable prices for farm products. Crop destroying insects have been a stubborn enemy, and Jupiter Pluvius has played many pranks on the farmer, but there is no pestilence like low prices: they will sap the life-blood of an industry.

It is one of the most pitiful sights in twentieth century civilization to see a farmer after he has raised a

when the kernels are well glazed and husks partly dry, but before the blades have dried out to any great extent. 60 per cent of the feed value of corn is in the grain and 40 per cent in the stalk and blades. This being true it is important that we cut at the right time to get most feed value from corn and fodder.

RYE RYE RYE!!!

After the early corn has been shocked turn the land, spread two tons of ground limestone to the acre, disk this in then drag the ground down to a smooth surface, roll the ground, then drill 1 1/2 bu. of rye with 150 to 200 lb. of 16 per cent acid phosphate to the acre. This field will give you early pasture and a better soil for the next corn crop which will come after a crop of cowpeas. Cowpeas to follow rye. More about this rotation later.

NOTES

Haul cowpeas to the barn if you expect to use them for hay.

Feed the hens better and more, build a house for them—winter is coming and eggs are already 20 cents.

Keep the children in school and hire the fodder pulled and corn cut. It means \$10 a day to each child and a large dividend and reward for you later.

Save all the pumpkins for hogs and cows this winter.

Don't sell your farm products this fall, there's time enough yet.

crop sit helplessly by and watch the bulls and bears of Europe and America trample over it, and yet if the farmer will only organize and cooperate he can successfully fence out these animals that devastate his products after the harvest.

The Kentucky farmer needs co-operation as badly as diversification.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FINANCIER

The world's greatest financier is the Kentucky farmer's housewife. Her daily investments exceed in shrewdness the clever transactions of Wall Street and no business concern or corporation, however ably officered, has ever been able to approach her in economy. She is the nation's ablest trader and her transactions more nearly reflect the progress and prosperity of the country than the reports of our clearing houses.

All legislation, financial or otherwise, ought to be so plain that the housewife can understand it. Our legislators, state and national, shoot so far over the head of the average citizen that those who are unable to employ an attorney and accept his statements in blind faith, must forever remain in ignorance of our laws. Of course we have so many laws that no human can expect to read them and survive the ordeal, but any person who feels an irresistible impulse to legislate, should try his proposed law on his neighbor



MAP SHOWING BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

One of the great causes of the war between Austria and Serbia was the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both largely populated by Serbs.

and get it down where the common people can understand it before attempting to put it on the statute books.

DEMAND FOR FERTILIZER INCREASED IN KENTUCKY

There are 56,783 farms in Kentucky that use fertilizer, and the annual purchases amount to \$1,350,720 according to a recent report of the United States Census Bureau. Ten years ago the annual expenditure for fertilizer in this State was \$908,250. Fertilizer purchases in Kentucky have increased \$442,470, or 49 per cent during the past decade. Twenty-two per cent of the farmers of this State use fertilizer and the average for the United States is 29 per cent.

In the entire nation there are 1,823,000 farms that use fertilizer and the present annual expenditure is \$145,000,000. Ten years ago it was \$53,000,000 for the entire nation.

KENTUCKY CROP STATISTICS

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture today gave out the following estimates of Kentucky crops for 1913:

CORN: 3,650,000 acres; 74,825,000 bushels; \$56,867,000 farm value.
HAY: 775,000 acres; 674,000 tons; \$11,121,000 farm value.
WHEAT: 725,000 acres; 9,860,000 bushels; \$9,466,000 farm value.
OATS: 160,000 acres; 3,168,000 bushels; \$1,647,000 farm value.
IRISH POTATOES: 50,000 acres; 2,450,000 bushels; \$2,400,000 farm value.
TOBACCO: 370,000 acres, 281,200,000 pounds, \$28,120,000 farm value.
RYE: 22,000 acres, 273,000 bushels, \$238,000 farm value.
BARLEY: 3,000 acres, 80,000 bushels \$62,000 farm value.
SWEET POTATOES: 9,000 acres; 675,000 bushels, \$634,000 farm value.

Farmers Hate to Write Letters

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside a professor in the Arizona Agricultural College is quoted as saying that he has observed that the most successful farmers are the ones who are readiest to answer letters and to respond to circulars sent out by the college. It is a rule of the business world that one who does not reply to letters is a poor business man; and people doing business with farmers complain that they are more likely than any other class of men to fail in answering business letters. The explanation is that farmers work longer hours, more days in the year, and live under conditions which make letter writing difficult.

In Australia only about one hundred and seventeen persons in ten thousand are other than white, but in New Zealand the number of Maoris and half-breeds reduces the proportions of white to below 94 per cent. In South Africa the 1,250,000 Africans and Europeans live side by side with 78 per cent of colored races, while in India the European element, including the army, officials, merchants, women and children, amounts to only six persons in each ten thousand.



Modesty.

How They Do It.
It's just the same in every country on earth. The boys who are strangers to each other meet for the first time. After standing and looking at each other for a moment one of them sticks up his nose and says:

"Humph!"
"Humph!" repeats the other as his nose goes up.
"You can't fight."
"Neither can you."
"I can lick you with one hand tied behind me."
"So can I you."
"I'm awful when I'm mad."
"So'm I."
"You order see me kick once!"
"And you order see me bite!"
"Hah!"
And then they go to talking about goats and dogs and kites and marbles, and ten minutes later are friends and taking bites from the same apple.

More Poetry.



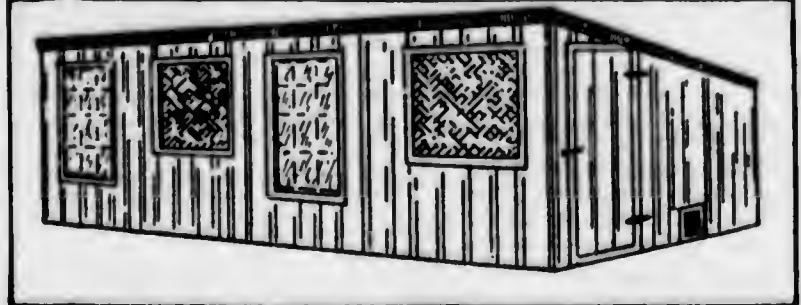
"Daughter, I have found a husband for you. He is a poet and he disposes of all his poetry."
"Really? Then I do hope I won't be averse to him."—Pittsburgh Press.

Careful.

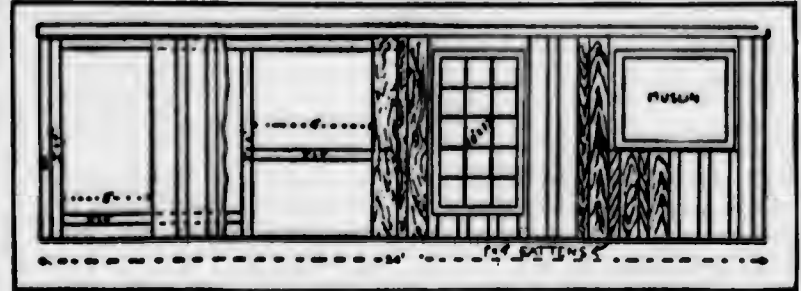


Doctor—I'm afraid you are going to be ill. I shall have to examine your heart.
Betty (who is in love)—But—but doctor, you are discreet, aren't you?—Philadelphia Record.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT POULTRY HOUSE



Poultry House, 12 by 24 Feet.



Front Elevation of Poultry House.

(By N. C. CHAPMAN, Minnesota Agricultural College.)

The house described is cheap, commodious, comfortable, convenient and clean. It gives sufficient floor room, and ample air space, for from 50 to 75 fowls, according to breed. Its construction is such as to reduce to a minimum the time required to feed, water and care for the fowls. All the internal furnishings are movable; all the crevices in the walls, etc., run up and down; thus the daily work of cleaning is greatly facilitated and complete disinfection made easy.

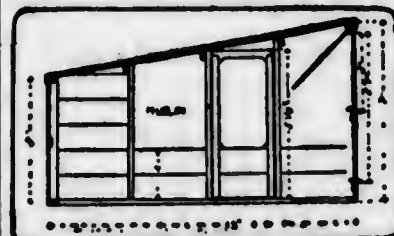
Its dimensions, 12 by 24, are such as to insure economy in material. It is five feet high at the rear and seven feet in front. It can be put on a post, stone or cement foundation, with either earth, wooden or cement floor, as desired. The simple frame of two by fours is covered with well-seasoned pine boards, 12 inches wide, set up and down on all sides. The joints are covered with battens five-eighths by four inches, well nailed on. Other 12-inch boards, covered with rubberoid, form the roof.

Material 12 feet in length is used throughout. The long sills, plates, girders and rafters are made by placing two 12-foot pieces end to end and joining by nailing a three-foot piece of scantling on the side.

Sides.—To construct the north side, sill and plate were laid on edge, five feet apart on the ground, with the girder laid flatwise equidistant between them. Twenty-two boards were cut, five feet in length, and nailed as closely as in laying a floor. One board was left off at each end, for convenience in making joints at the corners.

The south side was put together in the same manner, using only plate and sill, and nailing thereupon the requisite number of seven-foot boards; omitting the shorter boards which were to come below the window. The front and rear sections were then set upon the foundation and stayed in position.

End Frames.—The sills, cut to 11 feet 2 inches in length were joined to the longer sills by a short tie nailed on top of both sills. The end rafters, 12 feet in length, on edge, and notched at the ends to fit the



End Elevation, Showing Partition Separating the Two Pens.

plates, were nailed onto the 24-foot plate. The girder on the west was 11 feet 6 inches long, while the one on the east reached only to the door.

Rafters.—Three rafters, running lengthwise of the house, were cut to 23 feet 6 inches in length, and were nailed to the end rafters at equal distances apart. They were supported in the center by upright two by fours, making a frame for the center partition.

Enclosing Ends.—In sawing each board to fit the pitch of the roof (two inches to the foot), the shorter piece was nailed at the lowest point of the slope, and the longer one at the highest. Thus six boards 12 feet in length sufficed to enclose each end. On the east a door was made, three by six, as indicated in end elevation.

Roof.—The roof was covered by 24 boards; the two outer ones being laid flush with the ends, and all securely nailed to the plates and rafters. A four-inch cornice was then run around the edges, flush with the roof, and the rubberoid roofing brought down to the lower edge of the cornice, making practically an air-tight roof. Directions for putting on roofing accompany every package.

Front.—The front has two sliding windows and two "fresh air" openings, covered with wire netting of one-inch mesh, and closed by frames three by four feet, hinged at the top and covered with muslin on the inside. A second muslin curtain is tacked at the top of each frame, on the inside, and can be let down when severe weather demands. The windows contain 16 lights, each 10 inches by 13 inches. They slide to the east, and may be

used as entrances. Framed wire screens, hinged on the west side, keep the fowls in when the windows are open.

Battens.—These are five-eighths by four inches, and are nailed securely over the perpendicular joints of the boards. Hats either one-half inch or one inch in thickness may be used.

Floor.—The house has an earth floor, which is kept well covered with litter. This is raked aside and the ground spaded up, whenever desired, for the fowls to scratch in. The ground did not freeze beneath the litter in the winter of 1909-1910.

Division.—The house is divided into two pens or compartments by a center partition of boards and muslin, as shown in the sketch.

Roosts and Nests.—The construction and arrangement of these are the same as in the houses already described and illustrated. The roof and sides of the roosting chambers are covered with several thicknesses of building paper, for winter protection. The paper is removed in the spring. Not a fowl had a frosted comb in this house in the winter of 1909-1910.

General.—When treated with several coats of government whitewash, the house presents a neat appearance. Thus far it has been very satisfactory; and if one wants a cheap poultry house it can be recommended as one well adapted to Minnesota conditions.

GREAT DANGERS TO CHICKS

Chilling and Lice Cause More Loss to the Poultryman Than Any Other Two Causes.

(By W. E. VAPLON, Poultryman, Colorado Agricultural College.)

The greatest enemy of the chick, and that which causes more loss than any other one cause, is chilling; the second enemy in importance because of amount of loss is lice; both lice and chilling are the indirect cause of bowel troubles, because both sap the vitality and life of the chick, making it impossible for the little fellow to resist the organisms of disease which are always ready to attack it.

Dusting the setting hen helps, but some lice are quite sure to escape, and can later be found on the head of the chick; rub a little dab of lard on top of the chick's head, getting it into the down thoroughly, and you will get these; repeat the dose in a week, and if the hen is furnished a good dusting place, the lice are not likely to give any more trouble; but whenever you see a chick that seems unhappy, eyes closed, droopy, look for lice.

The brood coops should be thoroughly sprayed before using with some coal tar preparation, sheep dip whitewash, or a mixture of four parts coal oil and one part crude carbolic acid; it pays to be ahead, and that explains why so few of us are making anything on our poultry; we neglect these little things; because of neglect disease gets the start of us, we become discouraged because of the losses, and give up and blame our luck, when all the had luck might have been prevented by a little careful preparation.

Give the chicks a clean place, all the heat they can stand, keep them free from vermin, and you can safely count them before they are raised.

USING INCUBATOR ON FARMS

Valuable Substitute for Hen and Contrary to Common Notion Can Be Easily Operated.

(By J. G. HALPIN, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

The better types of incubators are rapidly finding a place upon general farms and in most cases proving to be advantageous in raising larger numbers of sound, healthy chickens which will be strong and nicely grown before hot weather comes and well matured and laying before winter sets in.

In addition to this, the fact that many of the modern farm breeds of poultry are more inclined to produce eggs than to hatch them makes it more advisable for many farmers to purchase good, reliable incubators.

It is easier to keep a hen laying than it is to start her laying in cold weather. For this, if no other reason, the modern incubator is a valuable substitute. Contrary to a too common notion it can be easily operated by anyone who is more or less careful and methodical.



Photos by American Press Association.

They Figure In the Battles In the Air

At top is shown a French armored airplane. In the lower picture is a unique gun used by the Germans to destroy aeroplanes. It is mounted on a truck, and it is claimed that it can be timed and aimed accurately enough to destroy the swiftest flying aircraft.

You and Your Family Need The Citizen Every Week---Subscribe Today

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

BRECK & EVANS

Nearly all of the Fire Insurance Companies have withdrawn from the state, but Breck & Evans have some Old Strong Companies that will furnish Any Kind of Insurance you want.

THE OGG STUDIO

G. C. PURKEY, Prop.

High Class Photographs, Enlarging, Kodak Finishing, Picture Framing.

Over Berea Bank and Trust Co.

WATCHES BARGAINS WATCHES

Go to Marcum's to get your jewelry. Everything guaranteed. Prices the lowest, quality considered.

Next door to Clarkston's Hardware, Main Street.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.

BEREA 1:07 p. m. 8:52 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.

BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 8:50 a. m.

Express Train

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.

BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.

Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Get that aluminum cooking ware at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. Alvin D. Todd enters the Theological Seminary at Hartford Conn. this fall.

Miss Myrtle Baker returned Saturday from a two weeks' visit in Lexington and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkston, Misses Nina King, Winnie Davis and Pearl Hill motored to Crab Orchard Sunday and enjoyed a nice ride.

Gasoline irons at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Hunt spent part of last week at the Burdette bungalow with Prof. and Mrs. Carl Hunt.

Miss Pattie Moyers, who is teaching at Dreyfus, Ky., was visiting in town Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dean.

Miss Ruth Bicknell, who is teaching at Locust Branch was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Fish's announce their fall and winter opening Friday and Saturday, September 25 and 26, 1914, and earnestly invite you to attend. Main and Center Streets, Berea, Ky. (ad 13)

Miss Marie Scrivner was visiting last week with relatives in Estill County.

War has been declared on high prices at Welch's. (ad)

Miss Alice Golden, who has been at Battle Creek, Mich., during the summer came home last week.

Mrs. Albert Baker and children of Indianapolis, Ind., arrived last week for a visit with Mr. J. L. Baker and family and other relatives in and around Berea.

Stoves, stoves, stoves at Welch's. Any kind, any price. (ad)

Mrs. Kelly Hunt, who was operated on at the College Hospital Sunday morning for appendicitis, is recovering quite rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wagers enjoyed a visit from Mrs. Wagers' father and mother at the first of the week.

The best buggies in the world at Welch's. (ad)

Miss May Todd returned Sunday from Lexington where she had been receiving medical treatment for several days.

Mr. Owen Lowen, who has been spending several weeks with his sisters in town, will return soon to his work in Ohio.

Phone all your wants to 29. ad. The L. & N. Railroad Company is improving Chestnut Street by building a pavement across the tunnel and to the depot.

Pure lard in 50lb cans at Welch's for \$6.00.

Miss Delphine Dunker of the class of 1911 will enter upon her duties as second assistant in the Charity Organization Society in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 15th.

Her present address is Junior League Hotel, E. 78th St., New York City.

Fish's announce their fall and winter opening Friday and Saturday, September 25 to 26, 1914, and earnestly invite you to attend. Main and Center Streets, Berea, Ky. (ad 13)

Portland Cement at Welch's 55c. Miss Mary Porter has returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she will teach.

Miss Dora Ely, who has been teaching at Witherspoon College at Buckhorn, Ky., is here visiting her mother, Mrs. Jane Ely and friends.

Mr. Ora Adams who went to Brush Creek, Ky., Thursday to visit his sister, Mrs. Jack Lazwell, returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Sallie P. Hanson and Mr. Herman McGreary spent Wednesday in Paint Lick on business.

Welch's guarantee on buggies is worth more alone than lots of buggies. (ad)

Mr. Chester Lewis of Lancaster was here from Saturday until Monday on business.

Mrs. Rumold and daughter have returned from Danville.

Mr. Justice Jackson has returned from Morice, Mich., where he spent his vacation with his brother, Mr. B. C. Jackson.

Mr. Earl Griffith of Paris, Ky., spent week's end with his mother, Mrs. E. A. Griffith.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Griffith and children of Kelsa, Va., are visiting Mrs. E. A. Griffith.

The largest line of buggies in eastern Kentucky now on exhibition at Welch's. (ad)

Mr. H. L. Pearl and son Jack of East Bernstadt spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Sallie P. Hanson. His son will be here in school this year.

Miss Ruby Smith is working in Welch's Dry Goods Department.

Mrs. Nettie Wyatt took her place at the Telephone Exchange.

Mr. J. W. Creech of East Bernstadt was in town Saturday on business, accompanied by Mr. R. Conn.

Just now we have on exhibition an attractive line of models in tailored effects that are particularly adapted for immediate wear. Even if you don't want to buy you are welcome to come in to look and get an advance insight into the millinery styles for early fall wear. Fish's (ad)

Mr. A. J. Smith spent week's end with home folks.

Mrs. R. H. Chrisman was in Danville last week.

Mrs. Ella Franklin of Wildie spent Sunday at the bedside of her sick cousin, Mrs. Addie Burnett.

Mr. Harrison Brannan of Wildie spent Monday in town.

Mrs. Albert Hayes and children of Sims, Ill., spent week's end with Mrs. Nannie Brannan and friends.

Mrs. Nannie Brannan returned home Thursday from a four weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. Jack Lazwell of Brush Creek.

Mr. C. C. Rhodus in a recent letter gives very favorable reports of his new business as proprietor of the New Arlington Hotel at Norton, Va.

Mr. Ben Gabbard spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. A. P. Gabbard.

Miss Mae Baker returned Sunday from a weeks visit in Lexington and Frankfort.

Mrs. J. E. Lindsay and daughter, who have been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Bower, left Thursday for Falmouth, Ky., accompanied by Mrs. W. H. Bower and sons, Marion and William. After a short visit in Falmouth they will return to Mrs. Lindsay's home in Covington, Ky.

Mr. W. H. Bower spent Friday in Falmouth, Ky.

Mrs. Sallie Hanson and daughter, Julia were in Richmond on a business trip Friday.

THE FALL STYLE BOOK IS OPEN

You can have a look any time you wish to come. We'll be decidedly glad to show you.

Good Clothes

J. S. STANIFER
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY

Good Service

OUR NEW BEREA

Berea has been improving steadily of late years. But she never blossomed so much in a single year as now.

To begin with there is the beautiful new public school building nearing completion. Then there is the extension of the water mains to this new building, providing incidentally for a good part of the west end of town.

Then there is the general advancement of our business men who advertise in the Citizen. Look through our pages and visit their places of business.

Then there is our steady record for good health—increasing exemption from illness and disease that afflicts ordinary cities.

The College itself has been making very great improvements. The executive offices—President, Treasurer, Bursar, Secretary and Registrar—are now all in Lincoln Hall which becomes an administration building. The Academy department has its own campus east of Boone Tavern on the Big Hill Pike. The Foundation

A Successful Convention

Sunday School workers from all parts of the County met in College Chapel on Saturday for the annual Madison County Convention. The gathering was the most representative one that has been held for several years.

President Frost welcomed the delegates to Berea. The Secretary, Mr. Potts of White Station, gave the reports from the Sunday Schools of the County and a call was made for delegates from different schools to rise. A fine program was given, on various phases of Sunday School work, by Rev. H. T. Guthrie of Whites Station, Meredith Gabbard of the Glades, Luther Todd of Coyle, Rev. B. H. Roberts, Dr. Felton, W. B. Smith of Richmond, C. D. Lewis, J. F. Smith and H. E. Taylor.

The State Secretary, Dr. G. O. Joplin of Louisville, gave an address on the Model Sunday School and expressed himself as highly pleased with the convention. Considerable money was collected for the support of the organized state work. The music part of the program

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Sophia Johnson, etc., Plaintiffs, vs. Luther Kimberlain, etc., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court will on Saturday, September 26, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the premises in the city of Berea, Ky., sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction, the following described property, viz.—A certain house and lot of ground located in Berea, Ky., on the North side of Depot St., beginning at a stone on the S. W. corner of lot No. 1, now owned by J. S. Wilson, thence running west parallel with North line of Depot St., 83 1-4 feet to the South corner of Lot No. 3, thence North 266 1-4 feet to the N. E. corner of lot No. 3, thence North 89 degrees, East 83 1-4 feet, thence due South 268 feet to the beginning, and being the same lot conveyed to Levi Kimberlain by A. E. Robinson and wife, Deed Book 73, Page 143, Madison County Court Clerk's Office.

Terms: Said property will be sold on a credit of six months time, the purchaser being required to execute a sale bond payable to the Commissioner with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid.

(ad) H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

Fish's announces their Fall and Winter Opening, Friday and Saturday, September 25 and 26, and earnestly invite you to attend.

Main and Center Sta. Berea, Ky.

PLEASURE

Indeed when you buy and use one of our Gasoline Irons, Gasoline Irons, Gasoline Irons, Gasoline Irons, Gasoline Irons, Gasoline Irons, Gasoline Irons, Gasoline Irons.



Schools are by themselves in the brick block and adjacent buildings on the Richmond Pike. The beautiful Knapp Training School with its grounds nearly completed in grading and finish is another feature which all our town people appreciate.

We have really five great schools in Berea under the one name of Berea College.

And most beautiful of all are the improvements on the Park facing Main Street. Our new Berea is something to be proud of.

And Berea has streets to rejoice in. You can go from one end of the town to the other in all directions, and not meet a hog or find a mud-hole.

The college is now lighting a good part of our two chief thoroughfares, and furnishing a watering trough at the head of main street.

LOOK OUT

A sure enough bargain. A farm of 320 acres, 50 acres in cultivation. A house of five rooms, a good barn two good orchards, good water, three mile of railroad, one 10-h. Power gasoline mill, cost \$550 all for only \$1,800. For further information call on J. H. Farmer, owner, Trilby, Lee Co., Ky. (ad-13)

BEREA HOUSES TO RENT

The college has several houses to rent at rates ranging from \$3.00 to \$22.50 per month. (ad) Thomas J. Osborne, Treasurer.

was furnished by Mr. G. G. Dick, Prof. Rugby and scholars from the Methodist and Baptist Sunday Schools. It was enjoyed by all.

A joint committee from the churches of the town made arrangements for entertainment and a basket lunch was served under the trees. More than two hundred were present. The convention adjourned about four o'clock after electing the officers who have served during the past year.

DEATH OF MRS. MARK PECKHAM

Many will remember Mrs. Peckham as Miss Bogie of Berea. The sad news of her death which occurred last Wednesday near Newby comes to us with a shock. She was a member of the class of 1913 of Berea College. Her parting words were of love to her many friends and expression of fond hopes of meeting them in the beyond.

NOTICE

Any one having claims against the estate of J. H. Gabbard, deceased, will present same, properly verified, on or before Nov. 1st, 1914 or same will be barred.

Laura F. Gabbard, Administratrix. (ad)

Mrs. Damon, who, with her step-mother, Mrs. J. W. Chaney of Valley View, has been on a month's visit at Lakeside, Delaware and Cleveland, Ohio, returned home Sunday, reporting a most enjoyable vacation with relatives.

PHONE 65 FOR
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,
HAY, CORN AND OATS

PROMPT DELIVERY
HONEST WEIGHT

J. STROTHER GOTT & CO.

(HALEY'S OLD STAND)

SEE CLARKSTON FOR

Hardware and Groceries

MAIN STREET, Near Bank

Now Ready to Show

Ready-to-wear Apparel and Millinery in the Newest Designs and Models to meet the requirement of good taste in Dress at Exceedingly reasonable prices.

B. E. BELUE & COMPANY

Richmond, Kentucky

SEE

Hayes & Gott

"The Cash Store"

FOR

CLOTHING

SHOES AND FURNISHINGS

Main Street,

BEREA, KY.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

Main Street, Berea, Kentucky

WE PAY 4 PER CENT INTEREST
on the money you are not using.
Look in next week's paper for the
plan.

JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier

GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES

Prices Always Right

J. B. RICHARDSON

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE

Main Street - - - - - Berea, Kentucky

BEREA NATIONAL BANK

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Capital - - - - - \$25,000
Surplus - - - - - \$25,000

WE ARE GROWING. GROW WITH US

J. L. GAY, Cashier

Side Lights on the War

Prof. Robertson

By a curious irony of fate the Poles at the eastern end of the zone of war are feeling the pulse of a new national life, while the Belgians at the western end are being threatened with extinction. The question arises, what is the hope of the Poles?

At the present time there is no nation of Poland. There are plenty of Poles in Russia, Austria and Germany but they have no state of their own. It was not always so. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Poland was as large as Germany or Austria, with a civilization that had features greater than its neighbors around it.

Weakened by wars with Sweden and Russia, Poland declined until it became an easy prey to the neighbors between whom it was wedged. On various pretexts it was divided at three separate times in 1772, 1793 and 1795. Russia, Prussia and Austria profited by what has been called the crime of the centuries. Russia got the largest portion of the land but Prussia derived the greatest good from the act since it helped her to unite her scattered territory and prepared her to become the leading state in Germany.

The Poles have never lost their national feeling and have watched the chance to recover their independence. Napoleon restored them in part, that he might weaken his larger foes, but they were returned to their subject condition when his career was ended. In 1830 the Poles of Russia rebelled but were again put down and treated with greater harshness than ever. A last effort, in 1863, left them hopeless.

But now the conditions have

changed. Lying in a strategic position between Germany and Russia the Poles hold the key to the situation. Russia needs their royal support and offers them liberties which are equivalent to home rule. Germany wants them to desert Russia and throws out the hope of absolute independence. Will the crime against Belgium be offset by the liberation of Poland?

Has The Monroe Doctrine Any Bearing on The War in Europe?

In these days of European turmoil, the people of the United States cannot fail to recur to the famous portion of President Monroe's message to Congress in 1823, in which he voiced the threat to the nations of Europe, joined in the so called Holy Alliance, that any attempt on their part to restore European government in South America or to colonize either in North or South America would be considered an unfriendly act. Coupled with this, was the declaration that the United States would keep out of the affairs of Europe. This was but another application of the wise advice of President Washington, given in his Farewell Address, when he left the presidency, that we should seek to avoid "entangling alliances."

Brought up on a national policy such as this, asserted in different forms and on different occasions, it is not hard for the people of the United States to hold aloof from the great European disaster. Nor can we fail to note that again the irony of fate promises to draw the commerce of South America from the European nations and turn it to us who helped them to secure their political independence.

maintained on the defensive, finally under taking a general offensive movement by reason of the successes of Gen. Rpsaki and Gen. Brussloff.

Servian troops have crossed the Save river and an official statement issued at Nish describes large Austrian losses in the early fighting. Servia apparently is preparing to undertake further active offensive operations.

From Berlin came very brief reports Gen. Von Stein has issued a statement describing meagerly the operations to the east of Paris and telling of the

MAIN CAMPAIGN AGAINST BERLIN

Russian Advance Now Seems
Irresistible.

MOVING THROUGH SILESIA

While General Rennenkampf is Drawing the German Forces in East Prussia Away From Possible Reinforcement of the Crushed Austrians, General Russky is Breaking Up and Capturing Fleeing Armies in Galicia.

Paris, Sept. 15.—Since Sunday morning twenty-one trains laden with captured war material have reached Paris.

London, Sept. 15.—All reports from the eastern theater of war demonstrate that Russia, having overwhelmed Austria's military power in Galicia and outmaneuvered the German armies in East Prussia, is already developing her main campaign against Berlin—the advance of 1,000,000 troops through Silesia.

While General Rennenkampf, commanding the Russian armies along the Baltic, is drawing the German forces in East Prussia away from possible reinforcement of the crushed Austrians and deterring them from opposing the advance against Breslau, General Russky, in Galicia, is breaking up and capturing the fleeing armies of the Austrian generals, Von Auffenberg and Dankl. The Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander in chief, is beginning the grand advance upon Berlin. There are Russian cavalry screens operating near Breslau within 190 miles of Berlin and near Posen, within 150 miles from the German capital. This campaign has been from the beginning Russia's cleverly concealed main objective.

Russia's Tactical Game.

Summing up the reports concerning the operations in East Prussia, it appears that Russia has played in the field of eastern Prussia the same tactical game followed by the allies in France—a gradual withdrawal designed to divert powerful German forces from aiding the distressed Austrians or from interfering with the forthcoming main campaign in Galicia. There is even news of a great Russian victory over the Germans in East Prussia, the Russian embassy in Rome having been informed that General Rennenkampf's army defeated General Von Hindenberg's near Mlawka, and that the German losses are estimated at 50,000 men. It is positively stated that the Russians are resuming the offensive in East Prussia. The siege of Konigsberg has been resumed.

It is officially declared at Berlin, however, that the Russians have been driven out of East Prussia and that General Von Hindenberg has crossed the Russian frontier after notable victories in which 20,000 Russian prisoners and 150 guns were taken.

Counteracting this view, is the statement given out at Petrograd by Minister of War Sukhomlinoff: "By the retirement of the Russian troops in southeast Prussia, we have drawn a large Prussian army into a position where it will be unable to render help to Breslau or Posen. It is possible that after an investment of Cracow, General Brausiloff will be dispatched with a large army against Vienna."

Victories Underestimated.

As regards the second stage of the Russian operations, the Gallician offensive, it appears from every quarter that the Russian victories have been underestimated. It is officially announced from Petrograd that the Russians have taken 180,000 Austrian prisoners in seventeen days of fighting. The army of General Dankl, commanding the Austrian left wing, cannot avoid capitulation, since it is caught between the Hivers San and Vistula, in swamps, and is entirely surrounded by overwhelming Russian forces. The army of General Von Auffenberg, composing the Austrian center, has been hammered to pieces and dispersed. The fragments are being seized by Cossacks and thousands of prisoners are being taken daily. The Austrian right wing is continuing resistance east of Lemberg, but its doom is regarded as certain.

The most significant news yet received as regards the Austrian disaster in Galicia comes from Berlin and is the more remarkable in that it was passed by the German censors. The war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger at Austrian headquarters admits that the Austrian offensive has been abandoned in the face of the overwhelming numerical supremacy of the Russian forces, and that many Austrian regiments have lost all of their officers.

heavy losses on both sides. The statement adds that the army commanded by Crown Prince Frederick William has been bombarding with heavy artillery the forts south of Verdun since Wednesday.

By way of Rotterdam comes a Berlin dispatch that the total losses sustained by the Germans number 6,531 dead and 12,633 wounded.

A GRAND OPENING

(Continued from page 1)

cool, and at the early hour of 7:30

COLUMBUS BUGGIES and MOGULL WAGONS

Are the late arrivals which add two more members to the big family—American Fence, Oliver Chilled Plows, Foster Rangers and V.C. Fertilizers. Sold exclusively by

R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

Chestnut Street - - - - - Berea, Kentucky

the procession was made up at the Boarding Hall. Each department rallied to its dining room, and the march began, boys first the girls following, with the Foundation School in advance with their banner, then the Vocational with its mottoes, then the Academy, and then the Normal and the College.

At the rear of each department marched its faculty, and at the rear of all the general officers: physician, librarian, secretary, treasurer, bursar, registrar with their assistants, President Frost and Brother Roberts bringing up the rear.

There was never so long a procession before at the opening of the fall term. When the head of the procession reached the chapel door, it halted and the rear was still in front of the dining hall. The two ranks then stepped apart and between them the President and Brother Roberts began their advance to the chapel; as they passed the people in the two lines fell in behind, so that those who started in the rear were the first to enter the chapel.

The chapel was found provided with new hymn books "Christ in Song," a book which contains nearly one thousand pieces, and all the favorites. On the front cover was printed Berea's doxology, "The Glad Enlistment."

Thy message, Father, moves my heart—

In God's great kingdom I've a part:

We'll praise and serve and trust and love.

In earth below and heaven above, Brother Knight conducted the worship, reading the account of Daniel and his companions at the great university of Babylon, and leading in a prayer which lifted all of our hearts. The congregation sang "Trust and Obey," and then President Frost arose for his opening address.

He said in part: "We are glad to see you every one, the old students and the new. We are glad in the first place because we know you. Some of you are old friends, and those who have come for the first time have made themselves known by correspondence. You are each to be congratulated on being here to mingle with so fine a body of aspiring young people.

"And we are glad to see you in the second place because we have been working for you all summer. Professor Marsh and Mr. Taylor have been here practically every day since commencement. You have already enjoyed the new walks and other improvements. We have canned thousands of quarts of peaches for your winter food, and we have hung on the walls of our school buildings nearly two hundred new pictures, each one a lesson and inspiration. Look at these pictures. Find the engraving of Cromwell at Dunbar, the boy Whitington, and Grace Darling.

"Now you have come for education, but you do not know what education means. If you did you would be educated already! It involves three things. You will learn first to do these things—to care for the sick, manage a farm or household to keep books, to survey land, how to make clothes and furniture. And second you will learn to

know these things—what the great souls of the world have done and thought.

"But best of all you will learn to be—to be what?—to be all that God intended. There is a vast difference between a wild peach, which has its skin, stone, and a little, bitter withered meat, and a cultivated peach which has been grafted, pruned, fertilized, and sprayed, showing what a peach really ought to be. So there is a vast difference between iron ore and a watch spring, which has been converted out of the ore, and is worth five hundred times as much.

"Berea means to make all of its girls into cultivated peaches and all of its boys into real watch spring steel!

"Everything which can help for this purpose we want. Everything which can hinder we will try to get rid of.

Now as we are all like a family here we take you into our confidence and explain to you some things about the support of Berea College. We provide the best education and it costs money. The institution has been presented with some large sums of money which it puts out at interest so that we have that income. But all the income from this endowment together with all the student fees does not provide for the large amounts we have to spend. Every year we raise at least sixty thousand dollars to keep the institution moving forward and doing its great work for its children. Now this year we are encountering hard times. They began last year, but have grown worse since the European War. Many people who have been sending gifts to Berea are not able to do so, and it is necessary for us to economize in every way. I know you will all wish to help.

One example is in the matter of taking care of College properties. Last year we ran behind nearly a thousand dollars on our students' rooms. We do not expect to collect rent for rooms in our dormitories from the students. The room rent they paid was used in hiring janitors and in paying for fuel

and lights and for repairing furniture and replacing sheets, pillow cases and furniture that was worn out. Now some of the students were hard on their room furnishings, and wasteful with fuel and oil, so that we ran behind nearly a thousand dollars. We can avoid this next year.

No institution can be rich enough to spend the same money twice. And whatever we have to spend on account of the wastefulness and carelessness of students will be so much less to use for the benefit of our students in important ways.

Now, for a few pieces of direct advice:

Put this education first. Don't be greedy or complain about your board or your room or any of the arrangements of the school, or any hardships you have to bear, but make sure of this education.

Get classed where you can shine. It is better to stand high in a low class than to stand low in a high class.

Get fun out of your work—your book work and your manual labor. You will be sure to enjoy anything when you put your heart into it.

Keep accounts. Be able to tell the folks at home just how much this school year costs you, where you got your money, how much you had, and what you did with it. Subscribe for The Citizen. It will add a great deal to the pleasure and profit of your life here to have this paper to read every week and to send to your folks at home.

Fall in with the ways and customs of Berea. If you do not like the place go to some other school. But as long as you are here fall in with our ways and customs and get the good of them.

Now the last thing that I say is not said because it is the right thing to say but because it is the best piece of friendly advice which I can give you. It is that you should obey and trust God. He is your friend forever. Your parents and your teachers will not be with you always. In these first days when you are away from your early home learn to pray, learn to trust God, and He will bless you forever.

The Sky Rocket

The sky rocket goes up with a rush and makes quite a display while it is at it, but its glory soon fades and it comes down quickly and with no colored fire.

Don't be a sky rocket in your business affairs. The slow but sure plan is always best. The fellow who offers you some get rich quick scheme in mining, oil stock or the hundreds of other plans of the sharpers is offering you the sky rocket chance, big prospects and a whooping big fall. It is better to keep your money in a good bank like ours and seek our advice about investments.

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

The Land of Broken Promises

By DANE COOLIDGE

Author of
"THE FIGHTING FOOL," "HIDDEN WATERS,"
"THE TEXICAN," Etc.

Illustrations by DON J. LAVIN

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

Copyright, 1914, by Frank A. Munsey.

"Bud was a practical man who, if he ever made love, would doubtless do it in a perfectly businesslike way, without hiring any string hands. But at the same time he was willing to make some concessions."

"Well, go ahead and get your sleep, then," he growled, after trying three times in the morning to get his partner up; "I'm going out to the mine!"

Then, with a saddle-gun under his knee and his six-shooter hung at his hip, he rode rapidly down the road, turning out from time to time to let long cavalcades of mules string by. The dead-eyed arrieros, each with his combined mule-blind and whiplash swinging free, seemed to have very little on their minds but their pack-lashings, and yet they must be three days out from Mochestuma.

Their mules, too, were well loaded with the products of the hot country—fanegas of corn in red leather sacks, oranges and fruits in hand-made crates, panoches of sugar in balanced frames, long joints of sugar-cane for the dulce pedlers, and nothing to indicate either haste or flight.

Three times he let long pack-trains go by without a word, and then at last, overcome by curiosity, he inquired about the revolucos.

"What revolucos?" queried the old man to whom he spoke.

"Why, the men of Bernardo Bravo," answered Bud; "the men who are marching to take Mochestuma."

"When I left Mochestuma," returned the old man politely, "all was quiet—there were no revolucos. Since then, I cannot say."

"But the soldiers!" cried Bud. "Surely you saw them! They were marching to fight the rebels."

"Perhaps so," shrugged the arriero, laying the lash of his topojo across the rump of a mule; "but I know nothing about it."

"No," muttered Bud, as he continued on his way; "and I'll bet nobody else does."

Inquiry showed that in this, too, he was correct. From those who traveled fast and from those who traveled slow he received the same wondering answer—the country might be filled with revolucos; but, as for them, they knew nothing about it.

Not until he got back to Fortuna and the busy federal telegraph wire did he hear any more news of rapine and bloodshed, and the light which dawned upon him then was gradually dawning upon the whole town.

It was a false alarm, given out for purposes of state and the "higher politics" with which Mexico is cursed, and the most that was ever seen of Bernardo Bravo and his lawless men was twenty miserable creatures, half-starved, but with guns in their hands, who had come down out of the mountains east of Mochestuma and killed a few cows for beef.

Thoroughly disgusted, and yet vaguely alarmed at this bit of operabouff warfare, Bud set himself resolutely to work to hunt up men for their mine, and, as many poor people were out of employment because of the general stagnation of business, he soon had ten Mexicans at his call.

Then, as Phil had dropped out of sight, he ordered supplies at the store and engaged Cruz Mendez—who had spent his fortune in three days—to pack the goods out on his mules.

They were ready to start the next morning if De Lancey could be found to order the powder and tools, and as the afternoon wore on and no Phil appeared, Bud went on a long hunt which finally discovered him in the balcony of their window, making signs in the language of the "bear," as a man who flirts with a woman in Mexico is called.

"Say, Phil," he hailed, disregarding his partner's obvious preoccupation; "break away for a minute and tell me what kind of powder to get to break that schist—the store closes at five o'clock, and—"

He thrust his head out the door as he spoke and paused, abashed. Through the half-closed portal of the next balcony but one he beheld the golden hair of Gracia Aragon, and she fixed her brown eyes upon him with a dazzling, mischievous smile.

"Oho!" murmured Bud, laying a compelling hand on De Lancey and backing swiftly out of range; "so this is what you're up to—talking signs! But say, Phil," he continued, beckoning him peremptorily with a jerk of his head, "I got ten men hired and a lot of grub bought, and if you don't pick out that mining stuff we're going to lose a day. So get the lady to excuse you and come on now."

"In a minute," pleaded Phil, and he went at the end of his allotted time, and perhaps it was the limp of jealousy that put strength into Hooker's arm.

"Well, that's all right," said Bud, as Phil began his laughing excuses; "but you want to remember the Maldo, pardner—we didn't come down here to play the bear. When they're any love-making to be done I want to be in on it. And you want to remember that promise you made me—you said you wouldn't have a thing to do with the Aragon outfit unless I was with you!"

"Why, you aren't—you aren't jealous, are you, Bud?"

"Yes, I'm jealous!" answered Hooker harshly; "jealous as the devil! And I want you to keep that promise, see?"

"Aw, Bud—" began De Lancey incredulously; but Hooker silenced him with a look. Perhaps he was really jealous, or perhaps he only said so to have his way, but Phil saw that he was in earnest, and he went quietly by his side.

But love had set his brain in a whirl, and he thought no more of his promise—only of some subtler way of meeting his innamorata, some way which Bud would fail to see.

CHAPTER XIII.

For sixty days and more, while the weather had been turning from cold to warm and they had been laboring feebly to clear away the great slide of loose rock that covered up the ledge, the Eagle Tail mine had remained a mystery.

Whether, like the old Eagle Tail of frontier fable, it was so rich that only the eagle's head was needed to turn the chunks into twenty-dollar gold pieces; or whether, like many other frontier mines, it was nothing but a hole in the ground, was a matter still to be settled. And Bud, for one, was determined to settle it quickly.

"Come on," he said, as Phil hesitated to open up the way to the lead; "we got a month, maybe less, to get to the bottom of this; and then the bills will be lousy with rebels. If they're nothing here, we want to find out about it quick and skip—and if we strike it, by grab, they ain't enough red-faggers in Sonora to pry me loose from it. So show these hombres where to work and we'll be up against rock by the end of the week."

The original Eagle Tail tunnel had been driven into the side of a steep hill; so steep, in fact, that the loose shale stretched in long shoots from the base of the frowning porphyry dikes that crowned the tops of the hills to the bottom of the canyon. On either side of the discovery gulch sharp ridges, perforated by the gopher-holes of the Mexicans and the ancient workings of the Spaniards, ran directly up the hill to meet the contact.

But it was against the face of the big ridge itself that Kruger had driven his drift and exploded his giant blast of dynamite, and the whole slope had been altered and covered with a slide of rock.

Against this slide, in the days when they were marking time, Bud and his partner had directed their energies, throwing the loose stones aside, building up walls against the slip, and clearing the way to the solid schist. There, somewhere beneath the jumble of powder-riven rock, lay the ledge which, if they found it, would make them rich; and now with single-jack and drill, they attacked the last huge fragments, blasting them into pieces and groveling deeper until they could strike the contact, where the schist and porphyry met and the gold spray had spewed up between.

It was slow work; slower than they had thought, and the gang of Mexicans that they had hired for muckers were marvels of ineptitude. Left to themselves, they accomplished nothing, since each problem they encountered seemed to present to them some element of insuperable difficulty, to solve which they either went into caucus or waited for the boss. Meanwhile they kept themselves awake by smoking cigarettes and telling stories about Bernardo Bravo.

To the Mexicans of Sonora Bernardo Bravo was the personification of all the malevolent qualities—he being a handi chief who had turned first general and then rebel under Madero—and the fact that he had at last been driven out of Chihuahua and therefore over into Sonora, made his malevolence all the more imminent.

Undoubtedly, somewhere over to the east, where the Sierras towered like a blue wall, Bernardo and his outlaw followers were gathering for a raid, and the raid would bring death to Sonora.

He was a bad man, this Bernardo Bravo, and if half of the current stories were true, he killed men whenever they failed to give him money, and was never too hurried to take a fair daughter of the country up behind him, provided she took his fancy.

Yes, surely he was a bad man—but that did not clear away the rock.

For the first week Phil took charge of the gang, urging, directing and cajoling them, and the work went merrily on, though rather slowly. The Mexicans liked to work for Don Felipe, he was so polite and spoke such good Spanish; but at the end of the week it developed that Bud could get more results out of them.

Every time Phil started to explain anything to one Mexican all the others stopped to listen to him, and that took time. But Bud's favorite way of directing a man was by grunts and signs and bending his own back to the task. Also, he refused to understand Spanish, and cut off all long-winded explanations and suggestions by an impatient motion to go to work, which the trabajadores obeyed with shrugs and grins.

So Don Felipe turned powder-man and blacksmith, sharpening up the drills at the little forge they had fashioned and loading the holes with dynamite when it became necessary to break a rock, while Bud possessed the unwilling Mexicans.

In an old tunnel behind their tent they set a heavy gate, and behind it they stored their precious powder. Then came the portable forge and the blacksmith shop, just inside the mouth of the cave, and the tent backed up against it for protection. For if there is any one thing, next to horses, that the rebels are wont to steal, it is giant powder to blow up culverts with, or to lay on the counters of timorous country merchants and frighten them into making contributions.

As for their horses, Bud kept them belled and hobbled, close to the house, and no one ever saw him without his gun. In the morning, when he got up, he took it from under his pillow and hung it on his belt, and there it stayed until bedtime.

He also kept a sharp watch on the trail, above and below, and what few men did pass through were conscious of his eye. Therefore it was all the more surprising when, one day, looking up suddenly from hearing at a great rock, he saw the big Yaqui soldier, Amigo, gazing down at him from the cut bank.

Yes, it was the same man, but with a difference—his rifle and cartridge-belts were absent and his clothes were torn by the brush. But the same good-natured, competent smile was there, and after a few words with Bud he leaped nimbly down the bank and laid hold upon the rock. They pulled together, and the boulder that had balked Bud's gang of Mexicans moved easily for the two of them.

Then Amigo seized a crowbar and slipped it into a cranny and showed them a few things about moving rocks. For half an hour or more he worked along, seemingly bent on displaying his skill, then he sat down on the bank and watched the Mexicans with tolerant, half-amused eyes.

If he was hungry he showed it only by the cigarettes he smoked, and Hooker, studying up the chances he would take by hiring a deserter, let him wait until he came to a decision.

"Oyez, Amigo," he hailed at last, and, rubbing his hand around on his stomach, he smiled questioningly, whereat the Yaqui nodded his head avidly.

"Stawano!" said Hooker, "ven." And he left his Mexicans to dawdle as they would while he led the Indian to camp. There he showed him the coffee-pot and the kettle of beans by the fire, set out a slab of Dutch-oven bread and a sack of jerked beef, some stewed fruit and a can of sirup, and left him to do his worst.

In the course of half an hour or so he came back and found the Yaqui sopping up sirup with the last of the bread and humming a little tune. So they sat down and smoked a cigarette and came to the business at hand.

"Where you go?" inquired Bud; but Amigo only shrugged enigmatically.

"You like to work?" continued Bud, and the Indian broke into a smile of assent.

"Muy bien," said Hooker with finality; "I give Mexicans two dollars a day—I give you four. Is that enough?" "Si," nodded the Yaqui, and without more words he followed Bud back to the cut. There, in half a day, he accomplished more than all the Mexicans put together, leaping holdily up the bank to dislodge hanging boulders, hoisting them by main strength up onto the ramshackle tram they had constructed, and trundling them out to the dump with the shove of a mighty hand.

He was a willing worker, using his head every minute; but though he was

such a hustler and made their puny efforts seem so ineffectual by comparison, he managed in some mysterious way to gain the immediate approval of the Mexicans. Perhaps it was his

all-pervasive good nature, or the respect inspired by his hardihood; perhaps the qualities of natural leadership which had made him a picked man among his brother Yaquis. But when, late in the afternoon, Bud came back from a trip to the tent he found Amigo in charge of the gang, heaving and struggling and making motions with his head.

"Good enough!" he muttered, after watching him for a minute in silence, and leaving the new boss in command, he went back and started supper.

That was the beginning of a new day at the Eagle Tail, and when De Lancey came back from town—whether he went whenever he could conjure up an errand—he found that, for once, he had not been mislead.

Bud was doing the blacksmithing, Amigo was directing the gang, and a fresh mess of beans was on the fire, the first kettleful having gone to reinforce the Yaqui's backbone. But they were beans well spent, and Bud did not regret the raid on his grub-bill. If he could get half as much work for what he fed the Mexicans he could well rest content.

"But how did this Indian happen to find you?" demanded Phil, when his partner had explained his acquisition. "Say, he must have deserted from his company when they brought them back from Mochestuma!"

"More'n likely," assented Bud. "He ain't talking much, but I notice he keeps his eye out—they'd shoot him for a deserter if they could catch him. I'd hate to see him go that way."

"Well, if he's as good as this, let's take care of him!" cried Phil with enthusiasm. "I'll tell you, Bud, there's something big coming off pretty soon, and I'd like to stay around town a little more if I could. I want to keep track of things."

"For instance?" suggested Hooker dryly. It had struck him that Phil was spending a good deal of time in town lately.

"Well, there's this revolution. Sure as shooting they're going to pull one soon. There's two thousand Mexican miners working at Fortuna, and they say every one of 'em has got a rifle hurled. Now they're beginning to quit and drift out into the hills, and we're likely to hear from them any time."

"All the more reason for staying in camp, then," remarked Bud. "I'll tell you, Phil, I need you here. That dogged ledge is lost, good and plenty, and I need you to say where to dig. We ain't doing much better than old Aragon did—just rooting around in that rock-pile—let's do a little timbering, and sink."

"You can't timber that rock," answered De Lancey decidedly. "And besides, it's cheaper to make a cut twenty feet deep than it is to tunnel or sink a shaft. Wait till we get to that porphyry contact—then we'll know where we're at."

"All right," grumbled Bud; "but seems like we're a long time getting there. What's the news downtown?" "Well, the fireworks have begun again over in Chihuahua—Orozco and Salazar and that bunch—but it seems there was something to this Mochestuma scare, after all. I was talking to an American mining man from down that way and he told me that the federals marched out to where the rebels were and then sat down and watched them cross the river without firing on them—some kind of an understanding between Bernardo Bravo and these blackleg federals."

"The only fighting there was was when a bunch of twenty Yaquis got away from their officers in the rough country and went after Bernardo Bravo by their lonesome. That threw a big scare into him, too, but he managed to fight them off—and if I was making a guess I'd bet that your Yaqui friend was one of that fighting twenty."

"I reckon," assented Bud; "but don't you say nothing. I need that hombre in my business. Come on, let's go up and look at that cut—I come across an old board today, down in the muck, and I bet you it's a piece that Kruger left. Funny we don't come across some of his tools, though, or the hole where the powder went off."

"When we do that," observed Phil, "we'll be where we're going. Nothing to do then but lay off the men and wait till I get my papers. That's why I say don't hurry so hard—we haven't got our title to this claim, pardner, and we won't get it, either—not for some time yet. Suppose you'd hit this ledge—"

"Well, if I hit it," remarked Bud, "I'll stay with it—you can trust me for that. Hello, what's the Yaqui found?"

As they came up the cut Amigo quit work and, while the Mexicans followed him, he picked up three rusty drills and an iron drillspoon and presented them to Bud.

Evidently he had learned the object of their search from the Mexicans, but if he looked for any demonstrations of delight at eight of these much-sought-for tools he was doomed to disappointment, for both Bud and Phil had schooled themselves to keep their faces straight.

"Um-m," said Bud, "old drills, eh? Where you find them?"

The Yaqui led the way to the face of the cut and showed the spot, a hole beneath the pile of riven rock; and a Mexican, not to be outdone, grabbed up a handful of porphyry and indicated where the dynamite had pulverized it.

"Hlen," said Phil, pawing solemnly around in the bottom of the hole; and then, filling his handkerchief with fine dirt, he carried it down to the creek. There, in a miner's pan, he washed it out carefully, slopping the water around until at last only a little dirt was left in the bottom of the pan. Then, while all the Mexicans looked on, he tilled this toward the edge, scanning the last remnant for gold—and quit without a color.

"Nada!" he cried, throwing down the pan, and in some way the Mexicans sensed the fact that the mine had turned out a failure. Three times he went back to the cut and scooped up the barren dust, and then he told the men they could quit.

"No more work!" he said, affecting a dejected bitterness; "no hay nada—there is nothing!" And with this sad, but by no means unusual, ending to their labor, the Mexicans went away to their camp, speculating among themselves as to whether they could get their pay. But when the last of them had gone Phil beckoned Bud into the tent and showed him a piece of quartz.

"Just take a look at that!" he said, and a single glance told Hooker that it was full of fine particles of gold.

"I picked that up when they weren't looking," whispered De Lancey, his eyes dancing with triumph. "It's the same rock—the same as Kruger's!"

"Well, put 'er there, then, pardner!" cried Bud, grabbing at De Lancey's hand; "we've struck it!"

And with a broad grin on their delectful faces they danced silently around the tent, after which they paid off the Mexicans and bade them "adios!"

CHAPTER XIV.

It is a great sensation—striking it rich—one of the greatest in the world.

Some men punch a burro over the desert all their lives in the hope of achieving it once; Bud and Phil had taken a chance, and the prize now lay within their grasp. Only a little while now—a month, maybe, if the officials were slow—and the title would be theirs.

The Mexican miners, blinded by their ignorance, went their way, well contented to get their money. Nobody knew. There was nothing to do but to wait. But to wait, as some people know, is the hardest work in the world.

(To be continued)

MALAY MARRIAGES.

Lupin Is Barr'd From Any Participation In the Matchmaking.

Among the Malays the choice of picking his wife does not belong to the youth, but to his parents. When the parents deem it high time that their son should have a wife they call together some of their relatives, generally women. At this meeting parents with marriageable daughters are named and their character discussed. Having decided as to the parents to be approached first, they appoint an old lady to make the necessary arrangements. She then starts on her "hunting for a wife" expedition. When visiting the said parents she informs them that a certain person wishes to build a church. If the proposal is refused the hunter proceeds to others. On the contrary, if the parents wish to accept the proposal, they would ask the emissary to call again after a few days.

During these days the parents of the maiden call in a meeting of their relatives and inquire into the character and standing of the suitor and his parents. Having thus satisfied themselves that the youth is a suitable match for their daughter, they await the revisit of the hunter. At this visit their reply is given and the amount to be spent by the would be bridegroom for the marriage is named. When these primary points are settled the father of the youth fixes a day to call upon the parents of the other party, when the amount for expenses is handed over, together with some clothing and jewelry (the quality of these depends on the bridegroom's standing), as a sign of their "betrothal." At this meeting is also fixed the wedding day.

On the appointed day dinner is given in both houses, and at the hour of midnight the bridegroom is taken in his palanin (a chair in the shape of a throne) in a procession to the house of the bride, where both the palanins are placed side by side with the bride and bridegroom in them. This sitting together is termed "bersanding." From that time they are husband and wife.

A divorce is very easily effected. A haji (priest) is called who separates them, thus breaking the bonds of marriage. Divorce does not forbid them to marry each other again or to any other person. When marrying each other again the woman must undergo a marriage ceremony with another person before remarrying her divorced husband.—London Answers.

A Woman's Affair

By F. A. MITCHEL.

The women artists of Berlin every two years get up a hall in which only women are allowed. Not a single man is admitted. A large number of the women, however, don male attire, and it is an imitation of men's attentions to the fair sex on the part of these female men that occasions the chief diversion of the evening.

Now, in Berlin lived a young man named Kerstner—Herman Kerstner—who was a scribbler. He wrote stories sitting in his window overlooking the garden at the back of the house, while a girl painted pictures at another window at the back of another house on the other end of the same garden. Louisa Kerstner painted for the love of art; Kerstner wrote for bread and butter.

It was just as natural for these two to come into communication as for the grass to grow. It was not long before a system of telegraphy was established between them, and the messages that came over the wires were those usual between lovers. Gladly would the young man have gone to see the fraulein, but she, not being permitted to meet any one of whom her parents did not approve, did not ask him.

One day the girl telegraphed that she was going to the artist women's fete. She would not be allowed to go alone; her mother would go with her.

An idea occurred to Herman. If he could go to the ball impersonating a woman in man's dress he could clasp his Louisa to him in the dance instead of looking at her from a distance. This he telegraphed her and observed that after she received his message she did a great deal of thinking. Then she got up and went away from the window, and when she returned she dropped something white on to the ground below. The day was falling, and as soon as it was dark Herman went out of a door opening into the garden, jumped over a fence and, under Louisa's window, picked up a ticket. Going back to his home he looked at it by lamplight. It read:

Admit Fraulein Louisa Kerstner to the artist women's fete.

Herman's heart danced with delight. He was ready to take any risk. There were but a few hairs on his face, and his cheeks were red as two Jacquinet roses. His mouth was delicate, and he wore a lady's No. 6 kid glove.

Appropriating a costume of his sister's, on the night of the ball he went there in a carriage and was admitted on Fraulein Kerstner's ticket. Having gained an entrance, the room was free to him. He looked about him till he saw her with her mother, then went boldly up to her. So long as he was supposed to be a woman the field was perfectly clear to him. He and Louisa ran away where they might be free to talk together without being overheard.

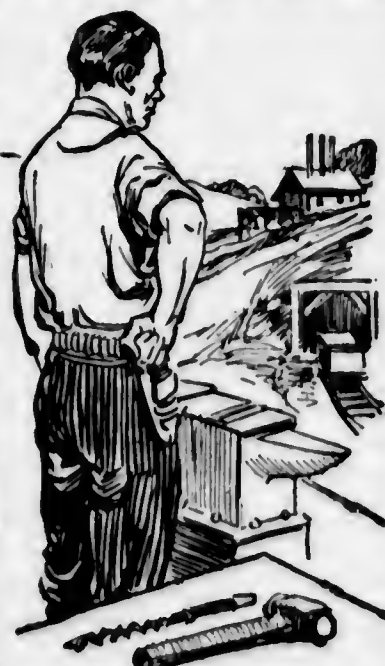
Now, if Herman Kerstner had been older or less in love—at any rate, had had his wits about him—he would have seen the impropriety of thus going where only women were expected, or, having knowingly incurred the consequences, he would have been every moment on his guard. Instead of this, he led the fraulein away to a window seat, pulled the curtains in front of them and proceeded to make love without considering that if not seen he might at least be heard. As his ardent waxed stronger his voice grew louder. A couple of girls passing heard, listened and, going to the manager of the ball, told that a man was present.

There is a certain faculty peculiar to women—the faculty of listening to two speakers at once—that must have been possessed to a marked degree by Fraulein Louisa, for she not only heard Herman making love to her; but, her eyes and ears being open, she was cognizant that the two girls had gone off to inform on her lover. She threw up the sash and by means of a light shawl she carried him down from the window, which was on the second story, to the ground. Then she closed the window and was walking unconcernedly across the floor, where she saw the managers hurrying to the retreat from which she and her lover had just escaped.

Confident that, having been sitting in the dark, she had not been seen and realizing that there is safety in a bold front, she followed in the wake of the outraged managers, and when they pulled aside the curtains, expecting to find a victim, or, rather, the victims, and were disappointed, she joined in the babel of inquiries as to what was the matter.

The girls who had furnished the information were firm in their belief that they had heard foremaking which could have come only from a man. Imitation love-making was common in the ballroom, and the managers had mistaken one of these cases for the genuine article. It was much better to put this construction on the matter than to probe it further at the risk of bringing about a scandal. This was fortunate for Fraulein Louisa, she having called for a duplicate ticket on the ground that she had mislaid the one sent her.

It is not to be supposed that a love affair involving so much assurance and resource would come to naught. It ended in an elopement, the pair were married, and Frau Kerstner returned with her husband to her home and was forgiven.



Bud Was Doing the Blacksmithing.

IN THE HOME



VERSE FOR THIS WEEK

What e'er my God ordains is right;
Though I the cup must drink
That bitter seems to my faint heart,
I will not fear nor shrink.
—S. Rodicist.

SOME KITCHEN KINKS

To keep cheese moist, wrap it in a soft cloth wrung out of vinegar, and keep in an earthen jar, with the cover slightly raised.

Here are some uses for salt: To heat eggs quickly add a pinch of salt. This also applies when whipping cream. Place salt in the oven under the baking tin, in order to prevent the scorching of their contents. Put salt in the water when you wish to cool a dish quickly. Use salt to remove ink stains from carpet, when the ink is fresh. Salt sprinkled on the shelves will drive away ants.

Corn-meal mush will brown quickly when fried, if a little sugar is put in the water while boiling.

Use lemon peel, after the juice has been partly squeezed out, to rub stains from silver ware; also to remove fruit stains from your fingers.

If you do not want liquor in your mince meat, use one pint of clear, strong coffee to each gallon of mince meat.

Keep a Slander Diary

The Pharisees, whatever we may think of their motives, were shrewd when they tried to ensnare Jesus in his talk; for most men may be caught there if anywhere. Everybody knows the famous story of Bishop Latimer, who, when on trial, heard a pen scratching behind the tapestry, and there he knew that every word he uttered was being taken down. From that time he was very careful what he said. Talmage told of a certain family which kept a "Slander Book," in which every harsh and unkind word spoken of others was accurately recorded. At first there were many entries, but they gradually became fewer and at last ceased altogether. It is well to remember that just such records are kept in heaven. "Thou, God, seest me," means also, "Thou, God, hearest me." When we think of the vast and wonderful audience which listens to our least word, we shall not be likely to be ensnared in our talk.
—The Christian Herald.

Great Britain is giving Ireland home rule, but that is not what the militants are giving Great Britain.

Uncorking a Bottle.

It often happens that in attempting to uncork a bottle the stopper is forced into the bottle instead, and it thus floats on the liquid. This would perhaps not be a drawback were it not that each time the bottle is to be emptied the cork comes to the neck and causes an obstruction, preventing the flow of the liquid. This can be avoided very readily, and all that is needed is to bend a piece of stiff iron wire in a long U-shape, properly fitting it in the neck of the bottle so that the loop portion projects somewhat below the neck. Upon overturning the bottle, the wire loop prevents the cork from reaching the neck to obstruct it.

Teaching Teacher.

It was an arduous task for the teacher to drill into one of her youthful pupils the principle of arithmetic. "Now, listen," she said. "In order to be subtracted, things must be of the same denomination. You can't take three apples from four peaches, nor eight marbles from 12 buttons. It must be three apples from four apples, and so on. Do you understand?" "Please, teacher," he inquired, "couldn't you take three quarts of milk from one cow?"—Youth's Companion.

Going to School.

Before the Boer war took place there were no country schools in the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, and very few in the towns. Now they have been established everywhere, but the trouble is to get scholars. The Boer father holds that if his boy can ride a horse and shoot a rifle he has all the education he needs, and many of them have been sent to jail for encouraging their sons to keep away from schoolhouses. A Boer mother holds that when her daughter can make bread she is as good as any young lady in the world.

Children's Column

CHILD

(Speech for a Six Year Old)
When Joe, and Kate, and Dick, and Belle,
Started to school last fall,
I cried to go, and papa said
No thought I was too small.

I begged so hard, at last he said,
"Well, you can go to-day;
For after this I'm very sure,
At home you'll want to stay."

But I'm not tired yet, and you
Can judge now by my looks,
That though I am but six years old,
I like my school and books.

FOR MY COUNTRY

I ought to love my country,
The land in which I live;
Yes, I am very sure my heart
Its truest love should give.

For if I love my country,
I'll try to be a man
My country may be proud of;
And if I try I can.

She wants men brave and noble,
She needs men brave and kind,
My country needs that I should be
The best man she can find.

UNCLE SAM WANTS BETTER CHILDREN

The federal department of labor has established a Children's Bureau to teach parents how to care for children and has just issued a booklet on "Prenatal Culture" which is for free distribution.

For some time Uncle Sam has been paying considerable attention to the improvement of hogs, chickens and livestock, as well as teaching us how to raise pumpkins and potatoes, and it is encouraging to find attention now being turned toward improving the human race.

PROGRESS

The cave men fought with their knotty fists,
And clubs that were tipped with stone;
With heads held high, with fearless eye,
They guarded their rights alone.

They hacked at beasts that were huge and fierce,
That prowled where their stores were piled,
And they died at last, and their spirits passed,
While the War God looked—and smiled.

Long ages passed, and the archers came
With their arrows and pliant bows;
They crouched in lines 'neath the mountain pines,
And slew as the reaper mows.

And all the spears of the armored knights
Flashed bright as a shining sea;
And people died and their spirits cried,
While the War God laughed in glee.

They fight today, and the bullets new
Are shaped like a needle fine;
And cannons roar on the ocean shore,
While blood flows red like wine.

The airships flutter against the sun,
To shoot at the frightened earth,
And birdmen die in the heavy sky,
While the War God shouts in his mirth.

—Margaret E. Sangster, Jr., in Christian Herald.

No. 2136.—Numerical Enigma.

My 1245 makes many a giddy turn;
My 146 all would most surely spurn;
My 246 is round and has no end;
My 749 to with certainty will blend;
My 349 is quite the outer part;
My 6109 may have a blazing heart.
My 7410 will often closely bind.
I hold ten letters, and you'll find
A season gladdening heart and mind.

No. 2137.—Charade.

My first is male or female, young or old.
"Tis very and if you are forced to doubt
one.
Much must we pity the false heart or cold
Who is so selfish as to live without one.
My second is a noble work of art
Which brings together distant shores
and lands.
Though neither feet it has nor head nor heart,
'Tis often furnished with a hundred hands.

My whole is youth or age, sickness or health,
In joy or sorrow charms of life can give
Without it all in vain are hoards of wealth.
By it unblest in solitude we live.

Anagram.

Least Shooops.
Sly sneaking Sammie stole six silver spoons,
Shocking sweet Sadie; she suddenly
Borrowed Sammie such stealing soon
stole;
Soon Sammie's services supply shoe shops.
Answer.—Steal spoons.

As the "perfect house" is to contain no closets, some families will have to keep the skeleton in the cellar.

"Feeling by wire" is the latest suggestion of a British scientist. But one may telegraph his views today.

HOW THE WAR STARTED

One of the ablest and most lucid explanations of the causes leading to the present complicated war in Europe, says the Kansas City Star, is given by the Glen Elder Sentinel, a paper out in Mitchell County, Kansas. Here is the Sentinel's version of it:

As we understand it, a Serbian Socialist who was partly sane when sober got drunk and killed an Austrian noble and his noble escort. Austria, observing the unseemly incident, addressed herself sternly to Serbia, somewhat as follows:

"See here, kid, no rough stuff. I propose to be a father to you. Come into the woodshed."

"Hold on," says Russia, "don't you dare lay a finger on that kid, Austria; he's my kid," says he, "and anyhow you'd make a fine father for anyone—I don't think," he says.

"Think again, you big slob," says Austria, "if you can think twice in one day," he says, "and while you're thinkin' think what I'm tellin' you," he says. "I don't like the color of your eyes, and your nose offends me and your feet don't track; besides," says he, "and I can lick you," he says, "and I will."

"Good boy, Austria, sings Wilhelm; I can lick him myself; I can lick anybody; why, I can lick everybody," says Wilhelm. "We'll take him on together and show him," says he.

So Germany starts for France and slips up incidentally landing with both feet in the middle of Belgium.

"Get off me stummick," wails Belgium, "or I'll bite your leg off," says he.

"Ouch, be patient, Belg," says Wilhelm. "Beg pardon; I'll get off when I have to," he says. "Excuse me or I'll soak you," he says. "Now watch me paste Gaston one."

"No fair," says France. "I wasn't looking, anyhow," says he. "Take that," says he slipping Wilhelm a hot one.

"I hate a fight," says England, "but I can bust the jaw of any guy that slaps my dear friend Gaston, whom I don't like at all," he says, "but will defend till death," he says.

"You don't hate it worse than me," says Japan, standing back for an opening.

"Anyhow you started it," says Wilhelm to Nicholas.

"You started it yourself," yells everybody to every body else, sticking out their tongues.

Then they all clinch, and the little fellows dance around watching for a chance to get in a punch and run. Moral: If you want to fight, all you have to do is to say so.

THE SCRAP BOOK IN SCHOOL

H. M. Williams

Most schools, especially in the country, have few books of general reading on their shelves. These are often the most attractive to the children. Their place can be quite well filled by a series of scrap books. By having several, a number of pupils can use them at the same time. One can secure books in uniform binding, like out-of-date patent office reports, that will answer the purpose well.

To prepare them, turn over one leaf and cut out the second and third; save the fourth and cut out the fifth and sixth, following this plan through the book. On both sides of the remaining leaves the clipping can be pasted, with a thick paste that has not water enough in it to wrinkle the leaves.

Sometimes if one wishes to paste in a leaf printed on both sides, he can attach it to one of the stubs of the leaves, cut out. On a blank page at the beginning an accurate index with page numbers should be placed.

One book can be used for clippings on history, one for travel, one for biography, one for poetry, one for farming, etc.

Illustrations should also be used freely. Magazines and newspapers will furnish plenty of material. Generally the pastor of the local church will have magazines that he will gladly give for such uses or he will know of parishioners who have. The Citizen also supplies much valuable material.

When the older pupils have finished their studies, they can be asked to look over these magazines and cut out those articles that are of value. They will enjoy the work.

These scrap books will be inexpensive and very useful to supply recitations, material for compositions and for side lights in the study of history, geography and literature. In fact they can be made almost invaluable for they can furnish later information than regularly printed and otherwise excellent books.

One of the mysteries of the age is the grudge the militant suffragettes have against the British art galleries.

Honest men shouldn't giggle so much when rogues fall out. Rogues have an uncomfortable habit of making up again.

PARCEL POST ELIMINATES THE MIDDLEMAN

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have been testing out the parcels post as a means of marketing eggs and have found it highly satisfactory. The department has shipped 466 lots, consisting of 9,131 eggs to various parts of the nation and upon arrival at destination, only 327 eggs, or three and one-half per cent of the total were broken. Ten dozen eggs can be shipped in one container a distance of 150 miles at a cost of 4.7 cents per dozen. This includes the cost of transportation and container.

Kentucky postal authorities advise that the farmers and farmers' wives of this state are utilizing the parcels post extensively in selling farm produce direct to the consumers and excellent results have been obtained.

Last winter when eggs were being sold by retailers at from 50 to 65 cents to the consumer the farmers were only receiving 20 to 25 cents per dozen for their product, giving the middleman from 30 to 40 cents on each dozen eggs he handled. The parcel post system of marketing entirely eliminates the middleman's profit and divides the profit of the middleman among producer and consumer.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TOBACCO

Harvard University is the oldest institution of learning in America. It has always had some students who used tobacco, and others who did not. No student who used tobacco has ever won the highest honors!

Hurlbank is the greatest man of Science for everything biological or pertaining to living things. He finds that men in his employment who use tobacco cannot see and handle things as well as those who do not. For his most important work he has to have men who do not use tobacco!

You Pay Tribute!

"Tribute to Caesar" signifies any weak and undue compliance with worldly pretensions and worldly customs. For example, figures were given last year at the convention of the Chicago Dressmakers' Club showing that several society leaders of that city spend \$75,000 a year each on dress, while a hundred women of that city lavish on their personal adornment \$50,000 a year a piece. Add the figures for New York, Paris, Vienna, London, Berlin, and you will have only the beginning of a conception of this one "tribute to Caesar." Of course the men pay a tribute quite as heavy, only in other, and more harmful, ways.—The Christian Herald.

Dogs bark at every one they do not know. A foolish man is wont to be scared at every new idea.

Idleness makes such slow progress that misery easily catches it at the first turning of the roadway.

Too many people are satisfied with the crowd at the bottom and forget all about the room at the top.

A Cornell professor advises needy students not to attempt to work their way through college, but to borrow the money for the purpose. If they endeavor to support themselves while studying, he says, they both run the risk of breaking down and lose the social advantage of going to college. The plan involves a departure from the old order of things under which poor students, though sometimes grubstaked by friends or self-sacrificing relatives, worked their way through college and asked only to have the opportunity. But it is applying to a college education the approved methods of corporation financing and would help further to relieve colleges of the reproach that they are not in touch with modern development. Yet debts of this kind are hard to pay, and most difficult to collect, says the New York World. And curiously enough, in refutation of the argument for subsidizing undergraduates, Cornell students themselves earned \$184,900 last year, without, so far as is known, essentially "impairing the value" of their college course. Moreover, at no previous time have American colleges been so well equipped with funds for the aid of deserving students.

The fact that under the new Pennsylvania marriage law the applicant for a license has to answer questions as to whether he is an imbecile, epileptic or of unsound mind, or whether he has ever been in a home for paupers, is calculated to throw something of a damper on love's young dream. He might answer the first question of being an imbecile in the affirmative in wanting to get married under such strenuous circumstances. And when it comes to the lady's being asked as to her imbecility she is likely to reduce the unlucky license clerk to that condition when she is through speaking her mind to him.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keepright on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. *Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.*

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. **THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE** furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter for furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 16, 1914.....	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 4, 1914	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term.....	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

	WINTER TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 6, 1915.....	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 17, 1915	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting....	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course).....	14.00	12.00	10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)....	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00

Business course studies for students in other departments:

Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each....	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opened September 16, 1914. Hurry up!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY

State Lick

State Lick, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Sam Eden visited her son, James Eden and wife for several days last week.—Miss Maud Snyder is visiting relatives and friends in the Blue Grass at present.—Mr. Collins Cany of White Hall has been spending a few days at State Lick the past week.—Mrs. Naoh Lunceford is sick at this writing.—Mrs. Wynn and son Pearl are visiting friends and relatives in Virginia.—Mr. Gay Lunceford made a business trip to Clear Creek Monday.

Coyle

Coyle, Sept. 13.—We have had some very cool weather for the past few days.—Rev. Summers and son closed a ten days revival at Kingston Friday night with five additions to the church.—Mr. Geo. Crawford sold his farm to Mr. Bob Ramsey for \$10,000.—Mr. Henry Simpson has completed his new house.—Mr. Isom Todd sold his bicycle for \$18.50.—The farmers of this place are afraid the frost is going to get their tobacco.

Harts

Harts, Sept. 15.—The Misses Munnie and Katherine Lake visited Mrs. Whyland's school Friday evening.—Mr. W. B. Lake, who has been in Rockcastle County canvassing for the Fidelity Portrait Co., returned Sat. saying business was extremely good.—Mr. W. S. Payne who is working now at night at the Depot while Mr. Bower is away stopped and spent the day with his grandpa, J. W. Lake.—Professor and Mrs. Raine have been visiting friends and relatives in Dayton, O. for the past two weeks.—G. G. Baker has his barn almost completed.—Mr. C. J. Lake has his nice cellar about finished. It is very nice and the best of all he has it almost full of nice canned fruits.—Wilson Van-Winkle of Indiana has moved back to Harts to locate.—C. W. Johnston is moving into the property just vacated by J. L. Jones.—Mr. R. E. and Alph Gadd visited relatives in Rockcastle County last week.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Sept. 14.—Next Monday night protracted meeting will begin at the Glades Christian Church, conducted by Rev. Walker of Stanford.—Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Johnson and son Earnest of Hawesville, Indiana who were called here on account of the death of their daughter, Mrs. Alfred Johnson returned home Friday. They took with them their three little grandchildren.—In a five inning game Saturday on the Johnson field Blue Lick was defeated by Whites Station by a score of 8 to 7.—Mr. G. A. Joplin of Louisville who is State Secretary of the Sunday Schools was the guest of Mr. J. W. Herndon Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson a fine daughter. Her name is Sadie Francis.—Mr. and Mrs. Stoney Moore and their daughters, Misses Sadie, Mary and Ethel and Miss Lula Fortunate were visiting relatives in Rockcastle County Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Julian Johnson returned to their home at Indianapolis Sunday after an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.—Mrs. J. W. Herndon is in Kansas City at this writing where she was called on account of the sudden death of her brother, Mr. James Garner.—Mr. Charley and John Flanery with their sister, Miss Susie, who have been in Tenn. and North Car. for some time past are making a short visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flanery.

JACKSON COUNTY

Parrot

Parrot, Sept. 11.—Mr. Joe Moore agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company was in this part this week.—The work on the new railroad is progressing nicely, which is now to Annville.—Bean hullings and stringings are all the go in this vicinity.—Phee Hillard is preparing to add another room to his dwelling house.—Miss Laura Combs is still very poorly.—Robert Gabbard and Edward Cornelius were in this part last Sunday.—The bean hulling at Adam Price's Friday night was well attended and hulled two bushels of beans.—Jackson County is improving fast with brick works and canning factories going up.—Miss Lillie Gabbard visited her sister on Pon Lick Branch this week.—Large crowd attended the Holiness Meeting at Willie Gabbard's Thursday night.—A big crowd attended the bean stringing at Eliza Cornetts Wednesday night. Got a fine lot of work done.—Mrs. Emma Baker is doing fine with her school at Letter

Box.—Mr. Thom Lakes called on Clark Parkers last Sunday evening.—Miss Lucie Cunagin and Minnie Parker attended Sunday School at Pine Beat Sunday.—Hurrah for The Citizen.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, Sept. 14.—G. E. Dean lost a fine horse worth \$100 a few days ago. It had been either shot or kicked but could not tell which.—Mary Engle is staying at Lucy Deans for a few weeks.—Cordie Collins of Sturgeon is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lunsford of this place.—Brother Henry Lewis of Moores Creek will preach at Cave Springs the 19th and 20th inst.—Several from this place attended the Baptist Association at Grassy Springs the 11 and 12 of this month.—Willie and Eb Baker left today for their uncle's, J. S. Howlet, near Silver Creek, where they will work in tobacco for a while.—Mr. Dan Gentry who has been with a show for some time is back in our midst again.—Quite a number of young folks attended a bean stringing at Ray B. America Deans last Saturday night and string lots of beans and had a good time.—A. C. Bicknell has gone to Ohio to cut corn for a few weeks.—Ben Gay gave the young folks a bean stringing at his house last Saturday night.—Miss Minta Cunagin had thirty pictures of her school made last Friday.—C. M. Azbill expects to move to Bear Wallow in a few days.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Sept. 14.—After all sighs and mutterings against the drought, crops of most kinds are very plentiful in this neighborhood.—War! war! is the topic of the day, and the dreams of the night. We are glad to hear of the "Germans" getting whipped.—Austin Huff and family formerly of this place but lately of Berea are removed to this place, and occupy the Henry Hurst property, lately vacated by Hiram Gray. We welcome Mr. Huff in our vicinity as he is a good "Blacksmith" and citizen.—Dr. Settle is in very poor health and will leave for Berea in a few days to undergo an operation for appendicitis.—Several in this and surrounding vicinity attended the Baptist denomination association that convened at Grassy Springs last week.—Jesse Durham left Saturday for Hamilton, Ohio, to visit relatives.—The school at this place, with Miss Susie Watson in charge is getting along splendidly. All seem to be well pleased with Miss Watson.—Prof. J. G. Durham of Berea, recently spent a week with his parents at this place.—Henry Cook has been very seriously ill, but is convalescent.—Hiram Harrison and son are gone to Hamilton to work.—Mr. Cook is having some new additions built to his dwellings, and Mr. Huff having a new blacksmith shop built, which will add much to the better appearance of the town.—C. S. Durham is gone to Maudeen to survey land this week.—Sunday School here is progressing nicely in charge of Misses: Mary Cook and Susie Watson.—Edward Durham and Sherman Clemmons have returned from McKee where they served as Jurymen, and report a very business session of Circuit Court.—Sorghum making is beginning in this vicinity.—Mr. Pearson is doing a great business with his cannery.

Mildred

Mildred, Sept. 12.—The rain continues danger of rotting corn.—Sherman Smith is no better at this time.—J. G. Morris' children are very poorly at present.—Miss Beatrice Morris who has been visiting her aunt, Martha Cannon, for the past three months returned home last Monday.—Mr. Henry Tinscher of Laurel County returned back to Gray Hawk Sunday where he is employed in the carpentry work.—W. T. Tinscher returned today from East Bernstadt with a load of goods for W. R. Engle.—Mrs. Robert Turner is visiting her mother in Laurel County.—Baily Simpson is having him a well drilled by Helled and Begley.—The new R. R. is finished to Annville.—There will be church at Flat Lick Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, conducted by Revs. Culton and Anderson. Every body invited to come.—Best wishes to The Citizen.

Tyner

Tyner, Sept. 12.—We have been having some very cool nights with one light frost.—W. R. Reynolds and family and several others from this vicinity will attend the State Fair next week.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Durigan are the proud parents of twin girls who were born last Sunday.—

W. K. Jones is going to Madison County near Richmond to buy a farm, as he has sold his home. Provided he can get a place in the Blue Grass to suit him.—Cattie are selling at a higher price than was ever known before. Two year old heifers are bringing over 40 dollars.—W. R. Reynolds purchased a good saddle horse for \$200.—J. Matt Morgan has sold his corn crop to R. B. Reynolds for \$70 and moved to Annville, where he has employment with the R. R. people.

Welchburg

Welchburg, Sept. 14.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davidson a little girl, on the 4th, inst.—Mr. C. C. Hall and family, who have been in Illinois for about a year have returned to their home.—G. G. Hancock who has been in Montana for several months is at home.—Dr. Locke was here last Friday giving examinations and treatment for hookworm. He also gave a lecture at the I. O. O. F. Hall Thursday night.—J. W. Wilson is wealthily boarding his house.—G. W. Davidson is suffering with a sore arm, which he hurt in a fall from a wagon, a few days ago.—R. S. Moore is moving to his farm in Wolf County.—Frank Bales who has been in Montana for several years, is visiting relatives here.—A great many people here have severe colds, owing to the cool nights and warm days.—Arthur Shepherd and family attended the fair at Booneville Friday and Saturday.

Christened her Sarah Ann.—Mr. Jacob Gabbard lost a fine calf last week by being choked on a peach.—Quite a number from Hurley and McKee had a picnic on Toms Branch Sunday. All report a nice time.

Doublelick

Doublelick, Sept. 12.—Several of this place attended Court at McKee Monday.—Mr. Luthford Callahan gave the young folks a bean stringing Wednesday night. All reported a fine time.—Mrs. Sarah Hurley and children of Hurley are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Perry McCollum this week.—Mr. Robert Isacns has just completed his house on Mallett ridge and has moved to it.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its many readers.

BELL COUNTY

Chenoa

Chenoa, Sept. 14.—Mr. E. A. Johnson and wife departed for about a month's visit in N. C.—There was a boy supper at Harrison last Saturday night. The proceeds which were very good went to the Junior and Masons orders.—Mr. P. E. Nuckols of Pineville is attending night school at Harrison at this time.—Mr. P. T. Tarns, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chenoa Hignite Coal Co., was up Thursday looking after the business interest of the company.—Mr. O. B. Hollingsworth, Superintendent of the C. V. division of the L. & W. R. R. Company was

THE TRINITY

Much may be done with the world we are in,
Much with the race, to better it;
We can unfetter it,
Free it from chains of the old traditions,
Broaden its view-point of virtue and sin,
Change its conditions
Of labor and wealth.
And open new roadways to knowledge and health.
Yet some things ever must stay as they are,
While the sea has its tide and the sky has its star.
A man and a woman with love between,
Loyal and tender and true and clean—
Nothing better has been, or can be,
Than just those three.
Woman may alter the first great plan.
Daughters and sisters and mothers
May stalk with their brothers—
Forth from their homes, into noisy places
Fit, and fit only, for masculine man—
Marring their graces
With conflict and strife,
To widen the outlook of all human life.
Yet some things ever must stay as they are,
While the sea has its tide and the sky has its star.
A man and a woman with love that strengthens
And gathers new force as its earth-way lengthens—
Nothing better by God is given
This side of heaven.
—The Cosmopolitan.

Grayhawk

Grayhawk, Sept. 14.—Wet weather still continues and Jack frost has stayed off well.—Mr. Y. J. Robinson has typhoid fever and is at the hospital. Dr. G. C. Goodman is the attending physician.—Mr. Sherman Smith who has been down for two months with typhoid is slowly improving.—Miss Lola Bingham who stuck a nail in her foot thirteen days ago, is some better.—Mrs. Louisa Tinscher is poorly with bowel trouble.—Mr. Tank Webb was in our midst the 13th buying cattle.—Quite a lot of the people of Grayhawk attended the King's Daughter Convention at Annville and report a fine time with a bountiful dinner on the ground.—Mr. J. F. Tinscher is painting for J. B. Bingham this week.

Hurley

Hurley, Sept. 14.—The farmers are having trouble with their fodder on account of so much wet weather.—Mr. Fred Parsley from Laurel County and Willie Roberts of Middlefork have been digging coal for Jacob H. Gabbard the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. John McCollum of Berea have been visiting their friends and relatives here and other points the past week.—Several from Hurley attended church at Bethel today.—Mr. Joseph Williams gave the young folks a bean stringing and play Saturday night in honor of Mr. Willie Gabbard.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Tillery on the 9th a fine girl they

up last week.—The box supper at Linda Saturday night was a success. Many boxes were brought and all sold well. The proceeds went to the maintenance of the band. The Holiness revival at Linda closed Sunday with many joiners.—School at Linda is going nicely with Mr. Cyrus Short who has been teaching at Wasto as teacher.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, Sept. 12.—A special term of the Lee Circuit Court is in session now this is the beginning of the second week, presided over by Judge Cammack.—Hon. Sam Hurst returned Sunday from Hazard where he has been on business the last few days.—Borne to the wife of J. M. McDaniel a girl the 12th inst.—The Revival Meeting which has been in session for over a week at the old skating rink here is still in progress with large attendance and interest increasing. The meeting is being conducted by Rev. D. L. Brandenburg and sister Burko of Wilmore, the singing conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Sam P. Guynn.—Deputy Sheriff, H. D. Rogers of Crystal, came in Monday to assist in the court here this week, he reports the best corn crop in their vicinity in five years.—The High and Graded Schools of this County and also all rural schools are progressing nicely with splendid attendance.—Roy B. Eads who has been an employee of the Beatty-

Don't say Flour to your merchants, say "I want Zaring's Patent Flour" then you are sure of the best biscuit.

ville Enterprise Office for the last three months left Saturday for his home in Pulaski County.—Circuit Clerk, G. W. Cann who has been very low for the last few months is slowly improving.—J. H. Hammmons of Jackson is attending court here this week, and greeting his many friends.

CLAY COUNTY

Burning Springs

Burning Springs, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Wilson Sandlin and adopted daughter Margaret of Hamilton are visiting their many friends here.—We are glad to hear that Mrs. Lee Abner and son Isaac are recovering from typhoid.—Roy Homahy who has been working in Detroit is visiting his parents.—Mr. E. B. Hubbard is having a neat and commodious barn built.—A number of our business men met the County Board of Education at its last session on Wednesday.—The children of our public school are delighted with their new books. The State Board of Education must be highly commended in their wise selection of good and interesting text books.—Mrs. Beverley Furman died Wednesday night after a long illness of consumption.—Our Moonlight Schools are arousing much interest and we are trying to reach all the needy ones.

ESTILL COUNTY

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Sept. 11.—The Faest Lodge at Beach Grove No. 241 I. O. O. F. will have a picnic the third Saturday in September and dinner on the ground. Everybody invited to come.—Gill Harris of Illinois visited friends and relatives of this place last Sunday.—Rev. C. Johnson will begin a revival meeting at this place the third Saturday and Sunday in September. Every body come and have a good meeting.—Mr. S. B. Kelley of Irvine passed through this vicinity this week.

Willow Tree

Willow Tree, Sept. 10.—Sunday School is progressing nicely at this place every one is getting ready for the big rally.—Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Neal and son attended preaching at Irvine Sunday.—Mr. Emanuel Taylor and Miss Mary Mahaffy of Irvine attended Sunday School at this place Sunday.—Several from there went to the big show at Irvine this week.—H. I. Neal sold to Dr. Marcum fourteen head of fine cattle Wednesday.—Apple feedings seems to be the go at this place.

LETCHER COUNTY

Whitesburg

Whitesburg, Sept. 14.—Messrs Sidney and Fendell Williams of Richmond were in Whitesburg last Thursday and Friday.—Miss May Wilcox, from West Virginia, is here now, and will enter school.—The two sisters of Attorney Denton, who are teaching school at Meltothers were in town Saturday.—Rev. Benkin preached at the Methodist Church, of Whitesburg Sunday evening.—Dr. Powell and Dr. Thompson of Louisville will preach here Tuesday and Thursday evenings.—The score of the base-ball game between Flemming and Whitesburg played here yesterday stood four to six in favor of Flemming.—There will be a basketball game between the High School and town Saturday, September 19, Whitesburg.

THE HEALTH MASTER

(Continued from page 1)

to drink and is used only for fire pressure, to flood into the mains carrying the drinking supply.
"Then why didn't the whole city get typhoid?" asked Mr. Clyde.
"Because only a part of the system was flooded by the river water.
"Our river water is always bad, isn't it?" said Mr. Clyde. Last summer I had to keep Charley away from swimming-school because the tank is filled from the river, and two children got typhoid from swallowing some of it."
"All foolishness, I say," announced the grandmother. "Better let 'em learn to swim."
"Can't you swim at all?" asked Dr. Strong, turning to the seven-year-old.
"I went five strokes once," said Charley.
"Hum-in-mi Any other swimming-school near by?"
"No."
"And are the children about water at all?" Dr. Strong asked the mother.

"Well; there are the canal and the river both near us, you know."
"Then it comes down to this," said the doctor. "The liability of typhoid from what water Charley would swallow in the tank isn't very great. And if he should get it, the chances are we could pull him through. With the best care, there should be only one chance in fifty of a fatal result. But if Charley falls in the canal and, not knowing how to swim, is drowned, why, that's the end of it. Medical science is no good there. Of two dangers choose the lesser. Better let him go on with the swimming, Mrs. Clyde."
"Well," said Grandma Sharpless, "I—I—I swam!" This was extreme profanity for her. "Young man, I'm glad to see for once that you've got sense as well as science!"
"Do you consider the Cypress supply always safe to drink? Several times it has occurred to me to outfit the house with filters," said Mr. Clyde.

"No need, so long as the present Water Department is in office," returned Dr. Strong. "I might almost add, no use anyway."
"Isn't filtered water good?" asked Manny. "They have it at the gymnasium."
"No house filter is absolutely sure. There's just one way to get a guaranteeable water: distill it. But I think you can safely use the city supply."

"What next, the water problem being cleared up?" asked Mr. Clyde.
"By no means cleared up. Assuming that you are reasonably safeguarded at home, you're just as likely—yes, even more likely—to pick up typhoid somewhere else."

"Why more likely?"
"For some mysterious reason a man accustomed to a good water supply is the easiest victim to a bad. Pittsburgh, for many years the most notorious of American cities for filthy drinking, is a case in point. Some one pointed out that when Pittsburgh was prosperous, and wages high, the typhoid rate went up; and when times were hard, it went down. Dr. Matson, of the Health Bureau, cleared up that point, by showing that the increase in Pittsburgh's favorite disease was mainly among the newcomers who flocked to the city when the mills were running full time, to fill the demand for labor. An old resident might escape, a new one might hardly hope to. Dr. Matson made the interesting suggestion that perhaps those who drank the diluted sewage—for that is what the river water was—right along, came, in time, to develop a sort of immunity; whereas the newcomer was defenseless before the bacilli."

"Then a man, in traveling, ought to know the water supply of every city he goes to. How is he to find out?"
"In your case, Mr. Clyde, he's to find out from his Chinese doctor," said the other smiling. "I'm collecting data from state and city health boards, on that and other points."

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn.—No. 1 white 83c, No. 2 white 82½c, No. 3 white 82c, No. 4 white 81½c, No. 1 yellow 81c, No. 2 yellow 80½c, No. 3 yellow 80c, No. 4 yellow 79½c, No. 1 mixed 81½c, No. 2 mixed 80½c, No. 3 mixed 80c, No. 4 mixed 79½c, No. 1 ear 85c, No. 2 ear 84c, No. 3 ear 83c, No. 4 ear 82c.
Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$18, No. 2 timothy \$17.50, No. 3 timothy \$17.00, No. 1 clover mixed \$17.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$17.00, No. 3 clover mixed \$16.50, No. 4 clover mixed \$16.00, No. 1 alfalfa \$15.00, No. 2 alfalfa \$14.50, No. 3 alfalfa \$14.00, No. 4 alfalfa \$13.50, No. 1 timothy \$18, No. 2 timothy \$17.50, No. 3 timothy \$17.00, No. 4 timothy \$16.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$17.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$17.00, No. 3 clover mixed \$16.50, No. 4 clover mixed \$16.00, No. 1 alfalfa \$15.00, No. 2 alfalfa \$14.50, No. 3 alfalfa \$14.00, No. 4 alfalfa \$13.50.
Wheat.—No. 1 red \$1.13, No. 2 red \$1.12, No. 3 red \$1.11, No. 4 red \$1.10, No. 1 white \$1.12, No. 2 white \$1.11, No. 3 white \$1.10, No. 4 white \$1.09.
Poultry.—Hens, 4 lbs and over, 15c; over 3 lbs, 14c; 3 lbs and under, 13c; roosters, 9c; springers, 1½ lbs and over, 15c; under 1½ lbs, 14c; young spring ducks, 4 lbs and over, 14c; spring ducks (over 3 lbs), 13c; ducks, white, under 3 lbs, 10c; colored, 10c; turkeys, toms, 16½; turkeys, 9 lbs and over, 16c.
Eggs.—Prime firsts 26c, firsts 24½c, ordinary firsts 20c, seconds 18c.
Cattle.—Shippers \$7.65, extra \$8.00; butchers steers, extra \$8, good to choice \$7.25, common to fair \$6.50; heifers, extra \$7.75, good to choice \$7.25, common to fair \$6.75; cows, extra \$6.50, good to choice \$6.00, common to fair \$5.25.
Bulls.—Holsteins \$5.85, extra \$6.00, fat bulls \$6.50.
Calves.—Easy to good lower, extra \$11.50, fair to good \$7.75, common and large \$6.75 to \$10.75.

NOTICE!

We have in our organization Mr. Ed Scrivner, the telephone expert. Mr. Scrivner is the best chance to cure any trouble on your gas engine or gas or electric light plant. If you get hung up call us up. We can save you trouble, time and money.

HENRY LENGFELLNER

Phone 7 or 187 Tinschop on Jackson Street, Berea, Ky.